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East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-146 *29 July 1992*

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ASEAN Ministers Ask More Aid for Viet Refugees

BK2507032992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Jul 92 p A4

[Text] Manila—Vietnam has appealed to Asean for more patience and understanding in caring for tens of thousands of Indochinese refugees who have been classified as economic migrants. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said his government cannot yet afford to take back the refugees.

The foreign ministers of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand responded with a plea to developed countries which have the final decision whether to accept refugees who meet their criteria. They urged the donor nations to increase the budget of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for its Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) program due to end this year. The CPA, implemented in 1989, seeks to close all refugee camps in the region, either through voluntary repatriation or by developed states speeding up the migration of Asians seeking asylum.

In a joint statement issued here at the end of the 25th Asean ministerial meeting, the foreign ministers "regretted" the reductions in the "budget for CPA activities."

"They strongly urge the international community to provide the UNHCR with the necessary financial resources to ensure the implementation of the CPA so that countries of temporary refuge or first asylum would not be left with any residuals," the final communique said.

More than 100,000 refugees, escaping poverty or political persecution in their home countries, are living in refugee camps in Hong Kong, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Others are camped along disputed borders in the midst of armed hostilities.

"It has not been easy for the Vietnamese (refugees) because they have already liquidated their properties and have no place to go back to," Philippines Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus told THE NATION in commenting on Vietnam's statement to Asean. Asean recognized Hanoi's difficulties, he said.

"Nevertheless, Hanoi assured us they are doing their best to accelerate the process of absorbing screening cuts," he said, referring to refugees disqualified from final settlement in a western country. Vietnam is still recovering from hyper-inflation and a series of poor harvests that have hampered economic growth.

In a speeeh following his country's accession to the Asean Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, Nguyen Manh Cam said Vietnam needs to recover after "decades of the ravages of war."

"Vietnam, more than anything else needs peace and stability to reconstruct the country and develop its economy and society," he said. In binding Hanoi to the treaty's principles, the government pledged to explore all peaceful means in settling regional conflicts. Vietnam's accession to the 1967 treaty assumes importance because of a brewing conflict over the oil and mineral-rich Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. Vietnam, as well as China, Taiwan, Brunei, Malaysia and the Philippines, have laid claim to all or part of the Spratlys.

Japan

Officials Say SII Talks Facing 'Difficulties'

OW2907111592 Tokyo KYODO in English
1105 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—Japan and the United States met with difficulty Wednesday in drawing up a report on progress in implementing the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) agreements made in 1990, Japanese Government officials said.

On the second day of a two-day subcabinet-level meeting to review the SII process, the two nations were at odds over wording of the second annual report, scheduled to be released Wednesday, though they seem to be close to agreement on some points, the officials said.

The officials said the two nations are about to agree on a joint survey on roles of Japanese general trading houses and setting guidelines on management of councils under Japan's government ministries and agencies among others.

Participants in the meeting also may agree to U.S.'s making a long-term export expansion plan jointly by the government and private sectors, they said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. asked Japan to revise its commercial code with a view to improving foreign and small shareholders' rights, they said.

The U.S. also urged Japan to review the code of civil procedure in such a way to facilitate suits for damages, they said.

Japan, however, was opposed to the reform of its legal systems, claiming that the finance and justice ministries should study the issue independently at the Legislative Council, an advisory body to the justice minister, they said.

The U.S. negotiators demanded that Japan specify the timing for reducing exceptions to such industries as nonlife insurance, shipping, and distilling under the Antimonopoly Law, the officials said.

In this regard, Japan just repeated its position to make a decision by the end of fiscal 1995, which ends March 1996, they said.

Japan also rejected a U.S. request to include a target to lower home prices to less than five times the average annual salary for fear of making a commitment to the U.S., the officials said.

The target is part of Japan's new five-year economic program aimed at improving the quality of life.

The follow-up meeting is aimed at reinvigorating the SII process as pledged by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.S. President George Bush in January.

However, much has yet to be done by the both sides to accomplish goals agreed to in June 1990 to eliminate trade barriers.

The U.S. has not adequately reduced its fiscal deficit, while Japan has resisted the reform of its legal systems.

SDF To Deploy To Cambodia in 'Late August'

OW2807134892 Tokyo KYODO in English
1315 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Japan plans to send the first batch of its Self-Defense Forces (SDF) officers to Cambodia in late August to join UN peacekeeping operations there, Foreign Ministry sources said Tuesday.

The team, composed of about 10 field officers and company officers of the Ground Self-Defense Force, will join the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to monitor the nation's ceasefire agreement, the sources said.

The government will send the team following discussions at a regular cabinet meeting August 4 and after the UN Peacekeeping Cooperation Law takes effect August 10, the sources said.

The law passed the Diet on June 15.

The SDF officers are currently participating in a two-week training program with 25 other officers at the Swedish army's UN training center near Stockholm, where they are studying to become ceasefire monitors and peacekeeping operations instructors.

Tokyo plans to send a second batch with 600 to 700 personnel in late October to repair and construct damaged roads and bridges, and then next year send an election monitoring corps made up of civilians, the sources said.

The sources said voices within the government have been calling for caution in preparing for the SDF dispatch because it is the first time for Japan to joine peacekeeping operations.

The government earlier indicated that the SDF may possibly be sent to Cambodia around November.

But with the possibility of facing difficulties in the SDF dispatch since the Khmer Rouge's military activities are becoming more intense, Tokyo decided to first send personnel for ceasefire monitoring, the sources said.

Ceasefire monitoring will only require a small number of people but still allows Japan to actually cooperate in the peacekeeping operation, they said.

Earlier in the day, Defense Agency sources said the SDF's participation in UN peacekeeping operations will be limited to activities such as repairing and constructing roads and bridges.

It will not engage in helicopter transport of personnel and materials, a task the agency earlier considered doing, they said.

A fact-finding mission comprising SDF experts is scheduled to visit Cambodia in early August, the sources said.

Role Reportedly Limited To Construction

OW2807121392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Participation by the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia will be limited to activities such as repairing and constructing roads and bridges, Defense Agency sources said Tuesday.

The SDF, which the government plans to send to Cambodia as early as October, will only engage in activities for which the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia strongly requests assistance, the sources said.

The agency was once considering SDF participation in transporting personnel and materials by helicopter, but dropped the plan because a larger number of units would have had to be dispatched, the sources said.

A fact-finding mission comprising SDF experts is scheduled to visit Cambodia in early August.

The team will mainly study the condition of damaged roads and bridges, the sources said.

Following the mission's investigation, the agency will decide on numbers of SDF personnel and equipment to be sent to Cambodia, and how to supply materials and machines, they said.

Kanemaru Endorses Emperor's Visit to PRC

OW2907111892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) kingpin Shin Kanemaru on Wednesday endorsed a proposed visit to China by Emperor Akihito, the top government spokesman said.

The party vice president and other LDP leaders agreed to help Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa defuse opposition within the party to an imperial visit, said Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato.

In an hourlong meeting, Miyazawa said a visit by the emperor on the 20th anniversary of normalized bilateral relations would be "desirable" for future Japanese-Sino relations, Kato said.

"I think it is important that the visit be welcomed by the public and conducted in a quiet atmosphere," he quoted Miyazawa as saying.

Some conservative LDP members have strongly opposed a visit, saying the emperor might become embroiled in demands for apologies for Japan's invasion of China and that Beijing might use the visit to demand war compensation.

An LDP source quoted Miyazawa as saying the visit would have to take place in October. Kato said the prime minister refuted press reports that the government would decide August 11 on the visit.

Kato declined to make public the contents of the discussion, also attended by party secretary general Tamisuke Watanuki, Executive Council chairman Koko Sato, and Yoshiro Mori, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council.

Miyazawa is to meet Thursday with former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda for further discussions, Kato said.

Nakasone Gives Nod To Visit

OW2807115992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone indicated approval Tuesday of Emperor Akihito's proposed fall trip to China, the chief government spokesman said.

But meeting with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa over lunch, Nakasone cautioned that the government must ensure that public and international opinion favor the visit, said Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato.

Nakasone had earlier expressed caution over a visit by the emperor to mark the 20th anniversary of normalized bilateral relations, insisting he not be drawn into politics.

Also Tuesday, Shin Kanemaru, the powerful vice president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), expressed basic support for such a visit, but several LDP lawmakers opposed the idea.

Hard-line conservatives have opposed a visit by the emperor to China out of fear he might be embroiled in demands for apologies for Japan's invasion of China and that China might use the occasion to demand reparations or bring up a territorial dispute.

Japan has received informal queries from South Korea about the possible imperial visit to China, and Tokyo plans to inform Seoul should the visit be approved, Kato said.

"If the emperor visits China, it is necessary that other countries understand the visit is aimed at promoting Japanese-Sino relations and peace and stability in Asia," Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference.

Chinese Premier Li Peng invited Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko to China when he came to Japan in April 1989. Communist party chief Jiang Zemin renewed the invitation for a visit by year's end when he met Miyazawa in April in Tokyo.

Miyazawa gave no clear-cut answer.

South Korea has also invited the emperor for a visit.

If the China visit takes place, it would be Emperor Akihito's second overseas excursion since he succeeded

his father, the late Emperor Hirohito, posthumously known as Emperor Showa, in January 1989.

During a tour of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand last fall there were scattered calls for war compensation and more substantial war apologies, but the trip was free of major disruptions.

Emperor Showa visited the United States and Europe after World War II but did not visit China or South Korea.

In the wake of Japan's 1945 defeat in World War II, which it fought in the name of Emperor Showa, the emperor's role was reduced to that of symbol of the nation, with virtually no political power.

Japan inflicted heavy suffering on China, which it invaded in 1937 and fought until 1945, and on Korea, which it colonized from 1910 to 1945.

Kato said that before finally deciding whether the emperor should visit China, Miyazawa will confer with such party leaders as Kanemaru, who expressed his basic support in a lecture.

LDP hard-liner Masayuki Fujio, a leading opponent of an imperial visit, said in a meeting it should occur when it is welcome domestically and internationally, party officials said.

At the same meeting of the LDP Executive Council, Tadashi Itagaki said China would clearly use the visit politically, judging from Beijing's foreign policy, the officials said.

Party secretary general Tamisuke Watanuki told LDP lawmakers he had not received a report from Miyazawa that he had decided on the visit.

The LDP will discuss the visit again at an Executive Council meeting next Tuesday, the officials said.

The cabinet is expected to approve the visit August 11, and it would likely start October 22 or 23, government sources said.

A suggested itinerary includes visits to Beijing, Xian, and Shanghai.

Miyazawa will meet with top LDP officials Wednesday evening to call for support on the issue, party officials said.

EPA Compiles Economic White Paper

OW2907002692 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 28 Jul 92

[From the "NHK News" program"]

[Text] The Economic Planning Agency [EPA] has compiled this year's economic white paper. According to the white paper, which gives an optimistic outlook of the economy, the nation's economy will rebound as early as this coming fall.

Regarding the current state of the economy, the white paper says that the economy has been in an adjustment period since the second half of last year and admits that business sentiment has considerably cooled.

Concerning securities and banking industries, which are said to be experiencing difficulties following the collapse of the bubble economy, the white paper denies the possibility of financial uncertainty arising, noting that securities firms have ample assets. Regarding the problem of an increase in bad credits by banking institutions, the white paper points out that because the amount remains a small portion of the total credits, its impact on the overall economy is not serious.

The white paper predicts that housing construction and consumption will now recover and that the economy will probably improve during the latter half of this year.

[Begin recording of economic reporter Masayuki Iwama from the EPA building] The economic white paper gave an optimistic view that the economy will rebound as early as this coming fall. But the white paper cannot escape the impression that in being too eager to emphasize the direction of the economy toward improvment, it underestimated the impacts from the collapse of the bubble economy.

As a matter of fact, stock prices are continuing to fall, and there are rising voices of concern in the banking institutions regarding the effect of this condition on the economy.

The white paper also pointed out that an important task for Japan's economy in the future is to raise the people's standard of living. But even the five-year plan for becoming a lifestyle major power, which the government drew up to implement this, will need to be delayed if the economic recovery is delayed.

What the nation needs now is detailed remedial measures to reform the national economic structure over the long run while preventing the occurrence of another bubble economy. [end recording]

Miyazawa, LDP To Draw Up Pump-Priming Package

OW2907112192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—The goverment and ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) agreed Wednesday to draw up a new package of pump-priming measures by the end of August, officials said.

The agreement was made when Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa met LDP Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki at Miyazawa's official residence.

The government and the LDP had planned to work out the stimulus package by the middle of September.

Miyazawa To Meet 3 Opposition Leaders 6 Aug

OW2907103092 Tokyo KYODO in English
0955 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and three opposition parties agreed Wednesday to hold talks between Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and the opposition leaders on August 6, LDP sources said Wednesday.

The agreement came during a meeting of the Diet Affairs Committee chairmen of the LDP, Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito, and Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the sources said.

The parties also agreed to convene a five-day extraordinary Diet session from August 7 to constitute the House of Councillors following the July 26 election.

Half of the 252 upper house seats were contested in the triennial election.

High on the agenda for the talks are political reforms, Russian President Boris Yeltsin's scheduled visit to Japan in mid-September and the longstanding territorial dispute with Russia, pump-priming measures and emperor akihito's proposed visit to China, the sources said.

Miyazawa is expected to brief the opposition leaders on the July 6-8 Munich Summit of seven industrialized nations.

On August 5, secretary generals of the ruling and opposition parties will meet to prepare for the meeting the following day, the sources said.

Government Not To Intervene Over Falling Stocks

OW2907095592 Tokyo KYODO in English
0811 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said Wednesday the government is "taking note" of the ailing stock market but does not plan to intervene.

Kato made the remark after the 225-issue Nikkei stock average fell 330.69 points to a new six-year low Wednesday of 15,095.95 as investors showed pessimism about near-term economic prospects.

The top government spokesman reiterated his hope that measures such as the bank of Japan's .5 point official discount rate cut to 3.25 percent Monday and a stimulus fiscal package planned for fall would eventually give the economy a boost and have a favorable effect on the stock market.

The government does not intend to move to an earlier date its mid-September plan to unveil a new stimulative fiscal package, Kato told a regular news conference.

The package is expected to include a supplementary budget of 6 trillion to 7 trillion yen.

MOF Official Iterates Stock Policy

OW2907103392 Tokyo KYODO in English
1001 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—A top-ranking official of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) reiterated Wednesday that the government will not take any special steps to give a kick to the tumbling stock market.

The official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, said the government cannot or should not try to maneuver the market.

"In the beginning, there is actually nothing (the government) can do to support the market," he said.

The benchmark Nikkei index fell further in Wednesday's trading, sinking to the year's low within the whisker of the 15,000 line.

Asked if he thinks the index will drop below 15,000, the official said, "that's what the market should decide."

The official stressed it is more important to strengthen the economic fundamentals, which the stock market reflects.

The MOF official showed skepticism toward an earlier drafting of the fiscal stimulus package expected to come out by mid-September.

He said there is not much time left by mid-September and it is quite difficult to move the schedule ahead.

The government has announced it will fashion another fiscal spending plan by then to provide additional thrust to the weak economy.

The official also took a dim view of the idea that the governmental organizations purchase land for activating land transactions.

"It is not realistically possible for the public organizations to buy land without any specific purposes," he said.

Survey Shows Manufacturing Output Still Decreasing

OW2807115692 Tokyo KYODO in English
1106 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Production in Japan's manufacturing industry continued to decline in July, according to a survey released Tuesday by the Economic Planning Agency (EPA).

The survey covered trends in the nation's manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

EPA officials said the production decrease was due to a slump in domestic demand while manufacturing industry inventory levels remained high.

The economic slowdown is beginning to affect nonmanufacturing industries which had previously enjoyed relatively good business, the officials said.

They said leasing contracts, domestic freight transport, and domestic travel sales decreased in July from a year earlier.

Steel production has been posting double-digit, year-on-year declines, the officials said.

They also said shipment of home appliances and orders for machine tools have continued to decrease.

Vehicle Exports Slip 0.6 Percent in June

OW2907071192 Tokyo KYODO in English
0544 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—Exports of Japanese passenger cars, trucks and buses declined .6 percent from a year earlier to 446,167 vehicles, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) reported Wednesday.

The decline was attributed to mainly lower shipments to the U.S. and European markets, the association said.

Exports to the U.S. fell 13.8 percent to 118,201 while those to the 12-nation European Community declined 9.7 percent to 146,515 vehicles, they said.

It was the six straight consecutive decline of exports to the U.S. market, they said.

In contrast, vehicle exports to South America soared 61.9 percent to 22,806 vehicles and those to central America rose 27 percent to 11,092 units, the association said.

Exports to the Middle East expanded 38.2 percent to 32,317 vehicles, they said.

In addition, exports of motorcycles increased 26.7 percent to 126,006, JAMA said.

Modernization of 'Unfair Competition' Law Sought

OW2907043592 Tokyo KYODO in English
0317 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—An advisory body to the trade minister launched a study Wednesday to reform the law on unfair competition, with a view to protecting intellectual property, Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials said.

The committee on intellectual property policies under the industrial structure council held a meeting to review the unfair competition prevention law and set up a subcommittee on the issue for intensive study, the officials said.

The 1934 law, which covers the plagiarizing of trademarks, is outdated because it does not deal with the different kinds of imitations that proliferate today, they said.

The ministry plans to overhaul the law and submit revised legislation to the next regular session of the Diet.

The subcommittee will meet about once a month and draw up a proposal by December.

The officials said advanced technology for making copies and mass-producing them has led to unprecedented unfair competition in recent years.

They cited as examples imitations of wallpaper designs and copies of toys which move in response to sound.

Russo-Japanese Nuclear Ship Research Planned

OW2907043692 Tokyo KYODO in English
0255 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO—The Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, a government-affiliated institution, plans to send engineers of the nuclear-powered ship Mutsu to Russia as part of a joint effort to develop nuclear-powered ships for commercial use, officials said Wednesday.

Two or three Japanese engineers of the Mutsu will receive training in operating reactors of Russian nuclear-powered ships in the Arctic Ocean.

Russian and Japanese engineers will also study the life span of the ships by dismantling the reactor of the nuclear-powered icebreaker Lenin, the first Russian nuclear-powered ship built some 30 years ago.

The institute, an affiliate of the Science and Technology Agency, will dispatch a research team to Russia in September to discuss details of the joint effort with Russia, a country known for its advanced development of nuclear-powered ships.

It is important for Japan to cooperate with Russia on the project as nuclear-powered commercial ships may potentially be in widespread use by the early part of the 21st century, the institute said.

The 8,242-ton Mutsu, which was Japan's only nuclear-powered ship, was put out of commission in January. Japan has no immediate plan to develop its next nuclear-powered vessel.

KYODO Details LDP Factional Strength

OW2707062192 Tokyo KYODO in English
0523 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The following is a new table of the Liberal Democratic Party's factional strength in both houses of the Diet after Sunday's election for the House of Councillors.

Factions	House of Representatives	House of Councillors	Total
Takeshita	68	40	108
Mitsuzuka	58	17	75
Miyazawa	61	13	74
Watanabe	49	16	65
Komoto	24	7	31
Kato	7	6	13
Nonaffiliates	10	9	19
	277	108	385

North Korea

North-South Exchange, Cooperation Talks Noted

SK2807131292 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1210 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] The sixth meeting of the Exchange and Cooperation Subcommittee of the North-South high-level talks was held today in public at Tongilgak, on our side of Panmunjom.

The chairman of our side's delegation explained the essential positions that the North and the South must resolve in actively pushing ahead with the Exchange and Cooperation Subcommittee's work:

First, no precondition should be given to implementing the North- South agreement, nor should implementation of the agreement be delayed because preconditions are set.

Second, the issue of elderly Yi In-mo, which has become a focal point in resolving humanitarian issues, should not be subject to any political bargaining. He should be repatriated to his home with his wife and sons without any precondition, before the exchange of visits of elderly parents and art troupes.

Third, the exchange of visits of elderly parents and art troupes should not be aborted because of insidious actions.

The chairman pointed out that the South is attempting to block all North-South relations using the nuclear issue as a pretext; it is opposing the repatriation of elderly Yi In-mo, an issue the South promised to resolve as part of a unified process in exchanging visiting groups; and it is planning to stage the Focus Lens joint military exercise, which is inconsistent with the exchange of visiting groups. He stressed: All of this clearly shows that the South is trying to block implementation of the North-South agreement and to foil the exchange of visiting groups. He then urged the South to take proper steps to eliminate these three hindrances.

The chairman of our delegation stressed that in order for the Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee to prepare the annexed agreement before the eighth North-South high-level talks, a readjustment in views between the two sides should be expeditiously completed. He again clearly explained our position.

He pointed out that the issue of the authorities' approval of people to be involved in economic cooperation and exchange, upon which the South side unjustly and stubbornly insisted, must be withdrawn and that transportation routes may be opened according to the degree that military confrontation is eliminated. Also, temporary routes should be opened for mutual visits of people and transport of materials, which may be done before official routes are opened. He then stressed that legal and systematic steps that run counter to free mutual visits and contacts between members of the nation must be abolished.

He said that, although our proposals for a solution to the humanitarian issue are realistic and reasonable, we presented new proposals out of the desire to complete the annexed agreement before the eighth North-South high-level talks.

Referring to the draft resolution to deal with Japan jointly, which our side presented as an urgent proposal at the fifth meeting held on 26 June, the chairman of our delegation stated that we again call on the South side to respond affirmatively to our patriotic proposals if it truly has the will to correct the national history, which has been distorted or made up, by treasuring the nation's dignity.

In response, the chairman of the South side's delegation said he welcomes our side's revised proposals and agrees to adopt the annexed agreement before the eighth North-South high-level talks. However, he insisted on the authorities' approval of the people to be involved in economic cooperation and exchange, and he opposed abolition of legal and systematic steps, which are stumbling blocks to free mutual visits and contacts between members of the nation. He then repeatedly put forward the theory of the authorities' responsibility for humanitarian issues.

Moreover, the chairman of the South side's delegation claimed that they have not raised the nuclear issue as a precondition but have only been worried about it. He added that the report that the South side postponed the work on exchanging groups of elderly parents and art troupes until early October is groundless and that the issue of repatriating elderly Yi In-mo was clarified in the South's prime minister's letter dated 7 July. He also stated that the Focus Lens exercise is a war game on a map in which armed forces are not mobilized, thus trying to make poor excuses.

To this, the chairman of our side's delegation pointed out that the basic reason the work of the Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee keeps going round and round and goes nowhere is the South side's irresponsible remarks and actions and its erroneous position and stance. He then asked why the remarks made by the South side at the conference table with us and the remarks outside the conference room are different. All of the remarks made by the highest person in authority, as well as officials at the lowest level in the South, are the same. This being the case, he asked why the South side still claims the reports are false.

He stressed that the work of exchanging the groups of elderly parents and art troupes is to be carried out under the condition that the South side implements the agreement as already indicated in the document of agreement at the seventh North-South high-level talks. Therefore, the South side should not attempt to block implementation of the agreement using the nuclear issue as a pretext but should implement it sincerely, thus striving to make the exchange of the visiting groups a success.

Our chairman said that although the South side said the Focus Lens military training is a war game on a map, in reality it is not just training on a map. He added that this exercise is an actual mobilization war exercise designed for a northward aggression in which the most modern military equipment used in the Persian Gulf war will be mobilized. He warned that this exercise will bring grave consequences to North-South relations and strongly demanded that this exercise be suspended immediately.

The South delegation's chairman avoided answering this while attempting to make various poor excuses.

The chairman of our side's delegation proposed that the two sides begin discussing the annexed agreement. Thanks to our side's sincere efforts, both sides reached an agreement on the title and preface of the annexed agreement and on the titles of some chapters. However, because of the South side's unjust insistence, the two sides failed to reach an agreement on the authorities' approval of people to be involved in economic cooperation and exchanges and on abolishing legal and systematic steps, which are stumbling blocks to free mutual visits and contacts between members of the nation.

Summing up the meeting, the chairman of our delegation urged the South side to answer affirmatively on the issue of adopting a resolution to deal with Japan jointly after thorough study. He demanded that the South side examine ways to answer the letter from the Korean Academy of History to the South Korean Historic Research Institute.

The two sides agreed to hold a meeting of the Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee on 10 August.

More on N-S Subcommittee Meeting

SK2807215492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Panmunjom, July 28 (KCNA)—The sixth meeting of the Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee of the North-South high-level talks was held in public at the Tongil House in the North side's portion of Panmunjom today.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman of the North side outlined the principled stand which the sides must not fail to take in actively promoting the work of the cooperation and exchange subcommittee.

He said:

It is, firstly, that there must be no precondition for the implementation of the North-South agreement and its implementation must not be delayed by it, secondly, that the question of old man Yi In-mo, the focal point in the solution of the humanitarian issues, must not be made an object of political bargaining and he must be sent back without precondition to his home where his wife and daughter live before the exchange of old parents' visiting groups and art troupes, and thirdly, that an insidious act must not be done to render the exchange of old parents' visiting groups and art troupes abortive or delay it.

Stressing that, if an annexed agreement is to be worked out by the Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee before the eighth North-South high-level talks, the adjustment of views between the sides must be concluded quickly, the chairman of the North side once again clarified its stand toward this.

He said that the question of "approval by the authorities" of the persons participating in economic cooperation and exchange unjustly insisted on by the South side must be withdrawn, the traffic route should be opened depending on the removal of the military confrontation and the travel of personnel and exchange of goods before that be made by opening a temporary route, and the legal and institutional mechanisms obstructive to the free travel and contact of members of the nation be removed.

While agreeing to the adoption of an annexed agreement before the eighth North-South high-level talks, the chairman of the South side insisted on "approval by the authorities" of those engaging in economic cooperation and exchange, took exception to the removal of the legal and institutional devices that stand in the way of free travels and contacts between members of the nation, and repeated its argument for the "authorities' responsibility" for the humanitarian issues.

The South side tried to justify itself with the clumsy subterfuge that the question of old man Yi In-mo's repatriation was specified in the July 7 letter of its "prime minister" and that the "Focus Lance" [as received] is a "training on the map" in which no troops would participate.

The chairman of the North side pointed out that the "Focus Lance" would be field maneuvers for northward invasion involving even the latest military equipment which had been mobilized in the Gulf war. Warning that the training would seriously affect the North-South relations, he strongly urged the South side to immediately give it up.

An agreement was reached at the meeting on the title of the annexed agreement, on its preface and titles of some chapters thanks to the North side's sincere efforts. But the difference in views on the "approval by the authorities" of persons participating in economic cooperation and exchange and on the removal of the legal and institutional mechanisms that stand in the way of free travels and contacts between members of the nation could not be narrowed because of the South side's unjustifiable argument.

The sides agreed to have a contact of members of the Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee on August 10.

Yo Yon-ku Message to South on Women's Contact

SK2807112792 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0759 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Pyongyang, July 28 (KCNA)—Yo Yon-ku, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and permanent member of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, sent a telephone message today to Yi U-chong, former vice-chairperson of the South Korean Council of Christian Churches.

She hoped that a contact to discuss working matters on the third Pyongyang seminar on "peace in Asia and the role of women" would be held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at ten A.M. on August 4, not on July 29, taking into consideration the schedule of other North-South dialogues.

Notifying the latter that three delegates including herself will go to Panmunjom, she hoped that the South side would take a corresponding step.

South's Share of Support for U.S. Troops Viewed

SK2707052292 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0452 GMT 27 Jul 92

["Servile Decision"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities were recently reported to have tentatively decided to take a share of 220 million dollars in the "defence fees" of the U.S. troops in South Korea next year, or 22 percent larger than this year's.

NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a servile decision revealing the ugly nature of the traitors to the nation who are prolonging their days by relying on outside forces.

The news analyst continues:

If the South Korean authorities truly want nonaggression and peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, they must demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, though belatedly.

Far from calling for the withdrawal of the aggressor troops, they are going to offer a fabulous sum of money raised by bleeding people white, begging for their continued presence in South Korea. What a mean act it is [no end punctuation as received]

There is not a change at all in the South Korean authorities' policy of following the United States after the adoption and effectuation of the inter-Korean agreement.

They have gone off into an anti-North hysterics, dancing to the tune of the United States in raising outcries over fictitious "nuclear development" of the North and continuing a dangerous war gamble with the U.S. against the fellow countrymen. They even argue that the U.S. troops must remain in South Korea even after the reunification of the country.

By defining fellow countrymen as the enemy and worshipping the aggressor troops, the chief obstacle to reunification and source of war, the South Korean authorities show by themselves that they do not have the least intention for national reconciliation, unity and reunification and want to realise their foolish dream of unification by prevailing over communism.

The South Korean authorities must discard the policy of depending on outside forces and the stance of North-South confrontation.

If they kept the promise of nonaggression and had the U.S. troops withdrawn, they would not have to share the burden for the "defence" or upkeep of the aggressor troops.

Daily Says U.S. Has 'Cold War' Viewpoint

SK2907055592 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today accuses the United States of resorting to the viewpoint and method of the old era in its Korea policy while talking about "end of the Cold War" and the advent of an "era of peace."

The news analyst says:

Outcries over the fictitious "threat from North Korea" and argument for continued U.S. military presence in South Korea are coming from the United States. A U.S. assistant secretary of defence alleged that the DPRK is making regional security unstable. The platform adopted at a convention of the Democratic Party of the U.S. says that U.S. military presence in South Korea should continue as long as the DPRK "threatens" South Korea.

Those circles of the U.S. intend to keep South Korea under its military occupation and turn it into a springboard of strength to contain the DPRK and its neighbouring countries and a stronghold of strength for the domination and control of the Asia-Pacific region.

It is a wornout method of the Cold War era which does not work to anybody to raise a hue and cry over the fictitious "threat" from the North and keep South Korea as a colony and military base forever under this pretext.

The U.S. military occupation of South Korea is the worst leftover of the Cold War era and should have been terminated with the end of the Cold War. To scheme to maintain this leftover does not accord with the trend of the present time calling for confidence and reconciliation, not antagonism and confrontation.

Prison Term for Violating NSL in South Scored

SK2707134692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA)—The South Korean "Supreme Court" on July 24 held a hearing of final appeal on the charge of the violation of the "National Security Law [NSL]" and finalized the prison term of three years given previously to Kang Ki-hun on the charge of ghostwriting of the will of Kim Ki-sol, director of the Social Affairs Department of the "Coalition for National Democratic Movement" (Chonminnyon), according to a radio report from Seoul.

When the self-immolation of Kim Ki-sol against repressive politics became an incident exposing their misrule and stimulating people's struggle for democracy against fascism, the authorities arrested Kang Ki-hun on false charges of helping Kim in suicide and ghostwriting his will in an attempt to mislead public opinion.

It was clearly proved by materials presented by Chonminnyon and various social quarters that these charges by the authorities were fabrications wholly contradictory to facts.

This notwithstanding, the authorities repeatedly staged trials of Kang Ki-hun and irrevocably settled the prison term.

In this connection, the committee for measures on Kang Ki-hun case released a statement on July 24 and branded this as an unreasonable court ruling ignoring many evidences presented by the defendant and declared it null and void.

Libya's al-Qadhdhafi, Others Send Congratulations

SK2907053692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Great Leader President Kim Il-song received a message of greetings from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and messages of solidarity from Seychellois President France Albert Rene, president of the direction of the Socialist Workers' Party of Romania Ilie Verdet and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Vladimir Spasov.

In the messages they hailed the 39th anniversary of the Korean People's Victory in the war and expressed the belief that Korea would be reunified according to the three principles of national reunification.

Official Meets With New Palestinian Envoy

SK2807124292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Pyongyang, July 28 (KCNA)—Choe Su-hon, vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met and conversed with Ibrahim Muhammad, newly-appointed ambassador e.p. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] of the State of Palestine to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

DPRK 'Building Many Power Stations'

SK2507155892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Pyongyang, July 25 (KCNA)—The DPRK is building many power stations with an increased investment in the power industry.

About ten large-size thermal and hydraulic power stations are under construction in Pyongyang, Haeju, Sariwon, Nyongwon and other areas.

Meanwhile, minor hydro-power stations are being built extensively in such areas with many rivers and streams as Yanggang, Chagang and South Hamgyong Provinces.

At the East Pyongyang Thermal Power Station, a set of generating equipment has been assembled and undergone successful test operation and boiler No. 2 is being assembled in the last stage.

At the thermal power station attached to the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex, the construction of all buildings such as boiler room, chemical refinery and outdoor substation in a plottage of tens of thousands of square metres has been finished and the assembling of the boiler equipment is under way.

At the construction site of the December Thermal Power Station, boilers Nos. 1-4 have been assembled completely and boilers Nos. 5 and 6 at 80 percent.

The soldiers in charge of the construction of Taechon Power Station No. 5 have completed the damming project in a short time by renovating technique and introducing new building method and are now hastening the project of concrete tamping for a sluice gate in the dam and the project of the generator room.

The building of dams has been completed in the main at the construction sites of the Namgang and Nyongwon Power Stations.

About 30 minor power stations have recently been built in North Hamgyong Province and some 20 in Yanggang Province through a mass movement.

NODONG SINMUN on Defense of Socialism

SK2407120592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0013 GMT 20 Jul 92

[NODONG SINMUN 20 July special article: "Defending Socialism Exactly Means Victory and Renouncing It Means Death"]

[Text] The developing realities in the international arena present a serious issue: whether the people should advance along the road to socialism or whether they should advance along the road to capitalism. The imperialists have further beefed up their maneuvers to obliterate socialism while raving about the frustration of socialism in some countries, regarding it as victory of capitalism and as the end of socialism.

That socialism, which appeared because of history's inevitable demand, is victorious is immutably a natural course. However, the problem is how should we struggle to safeguard, defend, and advance socialism.

Our party is making immortal contributions to achieving the cause of independence by actively accelerating socialist construction with firm faith in the cause of socialism. The reality in which socialism is advancing victoriously in our country, which objectively has the most difficult conditions, clearly proves the truth that the road of victory lies precisely in defending socialism.

1. Safeguarding, Defending, and Vigorously Advancing the Cause of Socialism

Is a Very Important Problem Affecting Mankind's Destiny

Socialism has appeared, reflecting the popular masses' desire to live equally and without being exploited and oppressed. Socialism which seeks to realize the popular masses' ideal has inexhaustible vitality. Had it not been for the imperialists' and reactionaries' tenacious antisocialist maneuvers, socialist countries could have achieved rapid development.

The imperialists have gone berserk to destroy socialism with a knife in their teeth ever since the first day of its advent, regarding it as a thorn in their side. There are not imperialists or reactionaries who do not oppose socialism, and no socialist countries have avoided the imperialists' and reactionaries' maneuvers for intervention and destruction. However, socialist countries have achieved in a short period of history enormous political, economic, and cultural reforms, which capitalist countries could not achieve even after several hundred years.

The entire history of the development of socialism is characterized by the struggle against imperialism. As the cause of socialism advances, many new problems occur in its accomplishment, and the imperialists' and reactionaries' antisocialist maneuvers have become more unscrupulous.

In recent years the imperialists have threatened socialist countries with nuclear weapons and tempted them with dollars. On the other hand, they have also frantically gone berserk in infiltrating corrupt bourgeois ideology and culture into socialist countries in a bid to inoculate them with the wind of liberalization. The prevailing situation urgently calls for developing the communist theory in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution; based on this, the situation calls for establishing correct lines and policy and firmly adhering to independence.

Indoctrinating the popular masses in a communist way, firmly rallying them around the party, and, thus, strengthening the revolution's main force on one hand and waging the struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' and reactionaries' antisocialist maneuvers on the other hand have become a principled method to decide the destiny of the cause of socialism. Only the party and the revolutionary people who smoothly solve this acute problem in these times are able to defend the cause of socialism and vigorously advance it.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Defending socialism means victory, and renouncing it means death.

The problem of whether to defend socialism or to renounce it is closely related to the problem of whether or not to realize to the end the popular masses' independent ideal. The cause of socialism is a lofty cause to achieve the popular masses' independence. Socialism is not an ideal concocted by someone but is the ideal reflecting the popular masses' desire to live equally and without being exploited or oppressed. The only way to realize the popular masses' centuries-long desire to live independently and creatively and free from enslavement and constraint is exactly the way of socialism.

In mankind's society, no third way can exist nor has it existed. Renouncing socialism means a return to capitalism. It is a well-known fact that the way of capitalism is the way of trampling the popular masses' independence.

Capitalism has, over a long time, caused manslaughter, national and class subjugation, cheating, swindling, harsh exploitation, and inhuman life. If we abandon socialism, we will witness the disappearance of the true policy of the party and the state for the popular masses, the service work to meet the popular masses' needs, the independent right which the popular masses enjoy as masters, and the communist moral ethos of helping one another; unemployment, poverty, division, and disputes

will occur and increase; and cheating, swindling, immorality, and a lapse from virtue will prevail.

Defending socialism means, essentially, to consistently maintain socialist principles. To consistently maintain fundamental principles of socialism means to thoroughly defend and embody the popular masses' independent demands and interests. Socialism means a society where the popular masses' interests are embodied. To defend socialism without discoloring it, we should thoroughly embody the independent demands and interests in all fields of social life. To build socialism in conformity with the popular masses' independent demands, we should strengthen the working class party organizationally and ideologically, firmly ensure the party's leadership of the revolution and construction, continuously enhance the socialist government's function and role, adhere to and develop socialist ownership, and wage a resolute struggle against imperialism. These are the revolutionary principles from which we should never deviate.

Temporary difficulties and vicissitudes can occur in the course of building socialism, but the working class party which makes itself responsible for the popular masses' fate should never abandon the fundamental principles of socialism under any circumstances. Even if the environment and conditions change in the course of building socialism, the revolutionary principles should not change. Abandoning the principles of socialism means abandoning socialism and surrendering to imperialism. Adhering to socialism is the way to victory that conforms to the law of the development of history. Abandoning socialism is the way to destruction that goes against the law of social development.

The trend of history is not determined by some individual's subjective desire, nor is it determined by accidental factors or individual events. History is made by the popular masses, its masters, and the historical trend occurs so as to realize the popular masses' independent demands.

It is an undeniable law of historical development that mankind heads for socialism rather than capitalism. Because the road to socialism is an untrodden road, one can encounter unexpected events on the road of progress and can experience temporary vicissitudes, but the trend of history cannot change. The attempt to abandon and return to capitalism in contradiction to the law of the development of society is a foolish illusion, like attempting to reverse the wheels of history.

If we defend socialism, we will be able to defend the popular masses' interests and win victory by giving full play to their creativity. But if we abandon socialism, we will be ruined and forsaken by the popular masses.

The masters of society, those who are charged with developing society, are the popular masses. Society is needed for the popular masses, and there are no beings in the world more powerful than the popular masses. Therefore, the progressiveness of social systems and their development are defined by how much we embody the popular masses' interests and how we bring their creativity into full play.

Only socialism which defends the interests of the popular masses and brings their creativity into full play can vigorously advance with inexhaustible vitality. The popular masses' centuries-old desire is to put an end to man's exploitation of man and lead independent and creative lives suitable for the nature of social man as masters of the state and society. Socialism has the essential characteristics and superiority for realizing this historical desire of the popular masses.

The popular masses' creativity lies in organization and unity. Only socialism can firmly unite the popular masses into one sociopolitical living organism and bring their creativity into full play. This truth is clearly confirmed by the great successes achieved by socialist countries within a short historical period in producing social and economic changes, which capitalism was unable to attain in hundreds of years.

In terms of production capability development alone, socialist countries caught up with and even surpassed the capitalist countries within a short time in attaining their level of development of production capability after centuries, despite the fact that the socialist countries had inherited underdeveloped economic bases and had to devote part of their strength to the work of stopping the imperialists' provocation maneuvers.

Although the capitalist countries built their economic bases and developed their production capability by enslaving the people of other countries and exploiting their blood and sweat, the socialist countries developed their production capability by mobilizing the people and utilizing their own resources. Considering this, the socialist countries' achievements are truly great.

Material life occupies an important position in people's social life, but it cannot replace the whole of their social life. In capitalist society, the level of the development of production capability does not exactly reflect the level of the popular masses' material life. Man's true dignity and value are intensively manifest in his political life and ideological and cultural life. No matter how capitalism develops production capability, it cannot free people from exploitation. Nor can it prevent material life from becoming deformed, nor can it prevent the people's political life from becoming reactionary and the ideological and cultural life from becoming indigent.

It would be myopic if we did not see capitalist countries historically and from a broad perspective but saw only the very limited phase of what they produce and thus have a fantasy about capitalism. Furthermore, if we fail to see the fundamental superiority of socialism, it will be an antipeople view failing to see history and the people. Socialism means the revolutionary gains won in the popular masses' aspiration to live independently and creatively and in their bloody struggle to realize it. The generation in the early stage of the revolution waged a

very courageous struggle, not fearing jail, guillotines, or war, to build and defend a socialist system. What they desired, even if they were about to die, falling at the hand of the hangman or on the battleground, was to have their offspring live happily in a socialist paradise free from exploitation and oppression.

Defending and adhering to the cause of socialism is the repayment of the expectations and hopes of the fallen revolutionaries. It is rewarding to bequeath a happy life to the coming generations.

Socialism progresses and is victorious if it is defended. Adhering to the principles of socialism is the fundamental demand to give full play to the superiority of socialism. If we submit to the difficulties encountered on the road to socialism and if we deviate from the track of history, we will not be able to escape failure and ruin. The people who adhere to socialism and follow the trend of history will certainly be victorious.

2. Practice Is the Standard of Truth and the Most Fair Judge

Today, the practice of our revolution and the international communist movement clearly confirms the revolutionary truth that if we adhere to socialism, we will be victorious, and if we abandon it, we will fall. In the arduous and complicated situation of the country being divided and where our people directly confront the U.S. imperialists, they are advancing the cause of socialism. The imperialists and reactionaries who have continuously conducted new war provocation maneuvers against our Republic are employing all sorts of means to obliterate the cause of socialism, directing the spearhead of attack intensively against our country, taking advantage of the situation where socialism has been frustrated in some countries. However, this cannot dampen the revolutionary faith and indomitable will of our party and people to firmly believe the justness of the cause of socialism and to defend and adhere to this cause to the end.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Polibureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: Even when the situation was complicated, our party trusted the might of our people united wholeheartedly around the party and checked and frustrated all sorts of the enemy's maneuvers, confronting the counterrevolutionary offensive a with revolutionary offensive with superb strategy and tactics.

Enhancing the leadership of the party, which is the revolution's general staff, is a decisive guarantee for defending the cause of socialism. In our country, because we have the party's refined leadership, the imperialists' and reactionaries' maneuvers to obliterate the cause of socialism have been checked and frustrated and socialism is following an ever-victorious road. Our party, with keen judgment of the changing situation's trends, establishes superb strategy and tactics suitable for the situation and thoroughly implements them, thus firmly defending the cause of socialism.

By nature, socialism, which is built with a goal in mind, is to pioneer its road, relying on the party's correct line and policy. Today's situation in which complicated international issues have been frequently presented urgently demands especially that the parties building socialism establish timely and scientific strategies and tactics to cope with it.

The expeditious strategies and tactics established by our party to cope with the inherent nature, craftiness, and vulnerability of the imperialists' and reactionaries' anti-socialist maneuvers after correctly grasping them in a timely manner have become mighty weapons making it possible to smash all the imperialists' and reactionaries' pressure and, thus, to fly the red banner of socialism.

Countering the enemies with a revolutionary offensive when their counterrevolutionary offensive intensifies is exactly our party's traditional struggle method. By actively embodying this mighty struggle method, our party has been able to smash the imperialists' and reactionaries' frantic offensive and, thus, to effect a new upsurge in socialist construction. As a result, numerous great monumental edifices for the eternal prosperity of the country and the happy life of the people have been built, and brilliant successes have been registered in socialist economic and cultural construction.

Our party, by smashing the enemies' vicious offensive, holding aloft the red banner of socialism, has turned adversity into prosperity and a dangerous situation into a favorable situation. Thus, our party has firmly defended the cause of socialism. This victory of ours vigorously shows that in safeguarding socialism, any difficulties and trials can be surmounted and victory can be achieved.

Whether socialism is defended or renounced is not determined by whether objective conditions for socialist construction are favorable or unfavorable. It is difficult to find countries with more unfavorable objective conditions than our country, which is in the most acute state of confrontation with enemies.

Socialism has sufficient superior conditions and possibilities under which the party can vigorously organize and mobilize the popular masses in the revolution and construction by rallying them into one revolutionary force. When the party constantly enhances its leadership role in conformity with its mission and inherent nature, it can safeguard, defend, and vigorously advance socialism under any difficult circumstances by highly exalting the essential superiority of socialist society.

As complicated circumstances are created, our party further enhances its leadership role while strengthening its function in conformity with the mission and duty as a leading political organization. Our party, above all, has concentrated the greatest efforts on strengthening the main force of the revolution and on further enhancing its role. The cause of socialism is advanced and triumphs by the active function and role of the revolution's main force. Therefore, it is

important to strengthen the revolution's main force in accomplishing the cause of socialism.

The popular masses firmly rallied around the party can block any aggression and intervention of the imperialists and reactionaries by highly displaying their inexhaustible creative strength and, thus, can reform society in conformity with their independent demands and interests.

The historic lesson of the frustration of socialism in some countries proves that the decisive factor of whether socialism can be defended or not depends on strengthening and developing the revolution's main force. Our party has found the driving force of socialist construction in the popular masses' unity and cohesion. Based on this, it not only has always directed great attention to the work of strengthening the revolution's main force, but has also further deepened the work of indoctrinating and rallying the masses around the leader whenever a difficult situation has occurred.

Thanks to the leadership of our party, which has firmly armed the masses with the chuche idea and vigorously waged the work of making loyalty our faith, conscience, morality, and routine life, it has been possible to more firmly deepen the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses.

There is no room for the bourgeois ideology and culture, which are poisonous herbs that destroy socialism, to bud and grow in our country, and our people think and act, only based on the chuche idea. Socialism can be safeguarded and defended only by those who have firm faith in socialism. Our party has further strengthened indoctrination work among party members and the working people so that they have firm faith in socialism.

Our people are deeply experiencing the superiority of the socialist system and the inevitability of its victory. They truly love socialism of our own style and are devotedly struggling to defend it.

Our people's cohesion and unity, which is advancing the cause of socialism by uniting the leader, the party, and the masses in the same mind, cannot be crushed by any force. This becomes the source of strength which drives away all kinds of challenges by the imperialists and reactionaries.

By further thoroughly adhering to the independent and creative position, our party is firmly defending the cause of socialism. Socialism is built by taking the country and nation as its unit, and the revolutionary practice of each country has its own unique characteristics.

Adhering to independence is decisively significant for advancing and defending the cause of socialism. Constructing socialism in conformity with our people's demand and intention and our country's tangible situation and through our people's own strength is a consistent position followed by our party in socialist construction. Because of our party's unwavering position, it was possible to vigorously build our own style of mighty socialism which realized independence, self-dependence, and self-defense. Also, the independent and creative position could become our people's faith and will.

Our party is firmly fulfilling the independent position in defending the cause of socialism. This will of our party is reflected in the revolutionary slogan, "Let us live in our own way," which our party is highly upholding.

In our country it is impossible to follow someone else absent-mindedly and mechanically just because that one is doing something. It is impossible to attempt to carry out the revolution by using someone else's strength.

Our party always thoroughly opposes flunkeyism and dogmatism. It demands that all problems be solved in conformity with the country's tangible situation by always having faith in one's strength and thinking in one's own way intelligently. Therefore, all construction work, including politics, the economy, and culture, and the human-remolding work, the nature-remaking work, and the social reform work are all being done in our own way.

Clear examples of this are that the public ownership system of the means of production is being strengthened; the function and role of the people's government to serve the popular masses is being enhanced; and the Taean work system has been strengthened. Thus, collectivism is being thoroughly embodied in the economic and social management.

The stronger the imperialists' and reactionaries' economic blockade maneuvers become, the more our people will highly uphold the slogan of self-reliance. Therefore, they are actively accelerating the socialist construction with their own strength and are all the more highly demonstrating their creative wisdom and positivity.

Socialism of our own style which is thoroughly realizing chuche in ideology, self-dependence in politics, self-support in economics, and self-reliance in national defense, is highly manifesting invincible strength and will press the enemy hard by smashing any kind of maneuvers by the imperialists and reactionaries.

Even though the imperialists' obstructive maneuvers are severe, socialism is being firmly advocated and adhered to in our country and the cause of socialism is advancing along the road of sure victory. This is because our party and people are highly upholding the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has both literary and military accomplishments as well as loyalty and filial piety, as the revolution's leader [yongdoja].

The cause of socialism in our country is the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The dear comrade leader who is brilliantly enhancing and developing the chuche revolutionary cause regards it a lofty mission to embody all the great leader's plan and desire without the slightest deviation. He is also thoroughly advocating and adhering to the cause of socialism and is vigorously advancing it.

When severe incidents were happening, such as the collapse of socialism in some countries, the dear comrade leader, who is outstandingly knowledgeable in all fields extending from politics, economy, science, education, military science, to literature and art, gave the revolutionary slogan of advocating and adhering to the end the socialism of our own style. He has wisely led the people so that endless upsurges can be made in all fields of the socialist construction.

The dear comrade leader has dealt severe blows to the imperialists and reactionaries, bolstered the revolutionay people's faith in socialism, and, thus, brilliantly clearing the road ahead of them by publishing many programmatic works, including the monumental work, "The Historic Lessons of Socialist Construction and Our Party's General Line."

Today, our country as a mighty stronghold of socialism is illuminating a bright future for the revolutionary people and is living up to its proud name as the beacon of hope bestowing faith and courage on them. This is because our country upholds the dear comrade leader, along with the great leader, as the head of the revolution. Therefore, friends in many countries of the world envy us who uphold the dear comrade leader as the revolution's leader [yongdoja].

It is our people's greatest honor and fortune to hold in high esteem the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is firmly defending the cause of socialism and upholding the banner of the great chuche idea, as the chuche revolutionary cause's great guide [hyangdoja].

As they did in the past, our people will, in the future, too, firmly defend and consummate the cause of socialism to the end by faithfully upholding the leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

The cause of socialism is a national cause and an international cause as well. The revolutionary people of today are not those of yesterday who were forced to endure enslavement and submission. From the abnormal upheaval that occured in the international communist movement, they have deeply realized the truth that one shall die when one gives up socialism and have awakened themselves to this. The imperialists' and reactionaries' vicious, crafty, and antipeople nature is being exposed to the public today.

No force in the world can block the path of the revolutionary people who are advancing toward mankind's bright future and upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. It is our people's firm faith and will to excellently fulfill their national and international duties by firmly defending the cause of socialism, following the great leader [yongdoja] no matter how rapidly circumstances change.

The spirit of the revolutionary people who are advancing toward socialism with the clearer awareness of the truthfulness and justness of the cause of socialism and the certainty of its victory will grow more buoyant with each passing day. Imperialism will be ruined and socialism will win victory without fail.

South Korea

Shippers Uneasy With U.S. Maritime Policy

SK2707143192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0917 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 27 (YONHAP)—Korean shipowners are uneasy over the U.S. Government's efforts to protect American shipping companies by working out new policies and revising laws and systems.

The U.S. Government formed a team of representatives from 17 maritime-related agencies last April to revive its shipping industry and get it prepared for the next century, Korean maritime sources said Monday [27 July].

In a related action, Washington mapped out 16 maritime policies to give U.S. shipping companies an edge in international competitiveness, they said.

The policies include deferment of taxes for those who purchase vessels of U.S. registry, provide better financial access to builders of ships for carrying American imports and exports, and press countries to cut subsidies for shipbuilders to heighten the competitiveness of American shipbuilders, they said.

Washington is to abolish a ban on ships under three years old carrying domestic freight and to lower the cost of building ships in collaboration with shipbuilders, while doing away with government authorization in ship dealings.

The U.S. Government plans to reduce taxes on U.S. shipping companies for repairs at foreign shipyards on a gradual basis, the sources claimed, while reviewing procedures on maritime transportation and taxes on overseas earnings.

The sources said that they expected the policies to be made law soon.

The United States is 16th in merchant marine standings and is heavily dependent on foreign ships, so its maritime forwarding business is lackluster year after year.

Around 80 percent of imports and exports on regular routes are carried by foreign ships, and upwards of 95 percent of extra trade is transported by foreign ships.

The number of American sailors aboard ocean-going ships has drastically declined to some 27,000, one-third of that 30 years ago.

Another reason for overhauling maritime restructuring is a combined demand for it by American shipowners such as Apalachian Lines and Sea Land, the Korean sources said.

Liaison Office Postpones Opening of SRV Office

SK2907085192 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Jul 92 p 2

[YONHAP from Bangkok]

[Text] The ROK mission in Vietnam will begin its official diplomatic work with a signboard-hanging ceremony in early September, about one month later than originally scheduled.

An ROK team to launch the establishment of its diplomatic mission arrived in Hanoi on 11 July and set up a temporary office with floor-space of about 40 pyong in the center of Hanoi. It opened the mission in late July and had a simple ceremony on 20 July to celebrate the opening. The team said on 26 July the signboard hanging ceremony had been planned for the arrival of the representative and other personnel of the mission, but it was postponed due to a delay in the representative's arrival.

The mission launching team has decided to hold the signboard hanging ceremony after it finds a new permanent office by early September. The existing temporary office is too small. The mission's full-dress diplomatic work, including consular affairs, will have to begin later than originally scheduled.

Institute Advises China on Developing Areas

SK2407231792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 21 (YONHAP)—The National Land Development Institute of South Korea is advising China on plans to develop its three northeastern provinces, breeding hopes for greater chances of investment in the region among Korean firms.

China has asked the institute to teach it South Korea's economic development experiences so that it can apply them to a gigantic development project encircling the Heilongjiang, Liaoning and Jilin Provinces where a large number of ethnic Koreans live, institute officials said.

The Korean institute, together with China's state science and technology commission and the East-West center of the University of Hawaii, has been doing a research on the project since January. The joint research will continue until March 1994.

Institute director Ho Chae-yong and three other researchers will visit China for two weeks from Saturday [25 July], gathering information, setting investment priorities, and conducting feasibility studies related to the project and on Korean participation.

The Chinese Government has asked some Korean companies through unofficial channels to invest in the construction of a mammoth tourist complex at Mt. Paektu, which is near the provinces.

China has also requested the institute to carry out a feasibility study on the construction of a trans-continental highway linking the Korean peninsula and europe via China and Russia, and the institute believes the project is not very feasible.

The institute conducted research on the development of the yellow sea coast jointly with the Chinese commission and the East-West center from March 1989 to February last year.

China Fourth Largest Importer of ROK Products

SK2807110392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0807 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—China imported 1,485 million U.S. dollars of South Korean products in the first five months of the year, up 83.6 percent from the same period last year.

China overtook Singapore and Germany to become Korea's fourth importer after the United States, Japan and Hong Kong, officials at the Trade and Industry Ministry said Tuesday [28 July].

Korea's imports from China rose 33.1 percent to 1,626 million dollars during the period, cutting the trade deficit to 141 million dollars from 272 million dollars last year, they said.

Korea recorded surpluses in its trade with China in two months—53 million dollars in May and 16 million dollars in March.

Exports of petrochemicals and steel especially picked up since the effectuation of the trade agreement between the two countries on Feb. 1, the officials said.

Deputy Premier To Visit North Before 10 Sep

SK2807110992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0447 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—The government and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) concurred Tuesday [28 July] that Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu's visit to North Korea should come before Sept. 10 if possible as the National Assembly opens its regular session in late September.

The two sides agreed to discuss such issues as investment in North Korea and business advances after Choe and a survey team return from the North.

They also agreed that North Korea should set up a basic framework, including an investment guarantee, avoidance of double taxation and procedures to solve commercial disputes, to attract southern investment.

DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam, Co-chairman Pak Tae-jun and chief policymaker Hwang In-sung represented the ruling party, and Choe represented the government.

Official Predicts Delay in Family Exchanges

SK2907031392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—Deputy Premier Choe Yong-chol said Wednesday [29 July] the exchange of separated family members by South and North Korea was likely to be postponed from Aug. 25-28.

"Even if an agreement is reached in inter-Korean working-level talks next week, more than a month is required for preparations such as confirming who can meet family members on the other side during the exchange. The exchange planned for Aug. 25 is expected to be delayed a little," Choe told a seminar of ruling democratic liberal party lawmakers.

Reporting on recent developments in inter-Korean relations, Choe, who is also national unification minister, said the government had not yet decided on the timing of Deputy Premier Choe Kak-kyu's visit to North Korea.

"Whether he will go to the North before the family exchange or after is the question," he said.

Choe Kak-kyu, concurrently economic planning minister, was invited to Pyongyang by his North Korean counterpart, Kim Tal-hyon, when Kim visited here last week.

DLP To Convene National Assembly Session

SK2907090392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—With few signs of a compromise on the local election issue in sight, the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] decided Wednesday [29 July] to unilaterally convene an extra sitting of the National Assembly Aug. 1-14 over opposition protests.

"We want to launch assembly committees and to deal with bills related to the people's livelihood, economic problems and inter-Korean issues in the extra session," DLP spokesman Pak Hui-tae said Wednesday.

The ruling party charged the major opposition Democratic Party [DP] with failing to accept its proposal for a party leaders' meeting to break the deadlock.

"We strongly object to the opposition parties' act of holding the National Assembly hostage for their personal gain. We will abide by the principle of parliamentary democracy—solving all issues in the assembly through dialogue and compromise," a DLP statement said.

The statement was issued in a DLP lawmakers' seminar that co-chairman Kim Chong-pil did not attend, apparently because he is displeased over on-going talks about restructuring the party's leadership following the nomination of Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam as DLP presidential candidate.

Kim Chong-pil's supporters argue that he should succeed Kim Yong-sam as executive chairman, but the general speculation is that he will remain Co-chairman along with Pak Tae-chun. Kim Chong-pil refuses to appear at party key post-holders' meetings these days, saying he is ill.

Kim Yong-sam announced through spokesman Pak that the only decision made so far on a leadership change was that he would replace President No Tae-u as party president.

Meanwhile, both opposition parties agreed not to respond to the DLP decision in a floor leaders' meeting Wednesday. The DLP decision to convene an extra session of the assembly by itself was an attempt to divert attention from its internal dispute, they said.

"It is a very crude idea to convoke a sitting alone. It sounds like a trick. The DLP is coming out nervously as if it were being chased," DP co-leader Kim Tae-chung said.

The other co-leader, Yi Ki-taek, said the DLP was signalling a rejection of dialogue with the opposition camp by announcing the unilateral convocation of the assembly.

"There is no need to hurry the DLP-proposed meeting between Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung," he said.

Other DP lawmakers were split in their opinions.

Rep. Chang Ki-uk said the party should prevent the DLP from convening the assembly alone and passing bills as it wished.

Rep. Pak Sang-chon proposed that DP lawmakers attend the assembly and struggle against the ruling party through floor activities.

The DP and the minor opposition UNP [officially renamed United People's Party] earlier suggested an extra sitting, but with conditions on elections to choose governors and mayors.

The opposition parties maintain that the elections should be held this year.

Key UNP officers met shortly after DLP's announcement on the assembly convocation and decided not to respond.

"The DLP's decision is a grave procedural error that neglects practice. We won't attend the extra session, but will continue to make efforts to normalize the assembly through three-party consultations," an attendant said.

Party leader Chong Chu-yong was quoted by floor leader Kim Chong-nam as expressing concern about possible passage of a revision to the local autonomy law in the session to legalize the postponement of local elections.

DLP Leader Meets With Independent Lawmaker

SK2507011392 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jul 92 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column entitled: Two Pak's Move"]

[Text] Pak Tae-chun, co-chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], drew the press' attention after it was learned he met with independent lawmaker Chong Ho-yong on Thursday [23 July].

In the meeting over lunch at the invitation of Chong, they were learned to have exchanged views over the future of some independent lawmakers belonging to the "Fraternity of Independent Lawmakers," led by Chong.

Although what exactly was said between the two is not known, speculation has it that Chong might have called for Pak's cooperation in his bid to found a new party.

Pak was learned to have given a negative response to Chong's proposal, urging him to join the DLP instead of going his own way.

Pak, who backed Rep. Yi Chong-chan during the DLP's presidential nomination race against executive chairman Kim Yong-sam has shown an attitude of supporting Kim in recent days.

Chong also plans to meet other present and former lawmakers who sided with Yi in the nomination race including Reps. Yi and Chang Kyong-u and ex-lawmaker O Yu-bang.

Meanwhile, Rep. Pak Chol-on also was in the press spotlight when he met with United People's Party's leaders Chong Chu-yong and Kim Tong-kil last week.

Ruling Party Considers Major Restructuring

SK2507023692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party is considering convening a national convention or a central standing committee meeting in September to name Kim Yong-sam its president, party sources said Saturday [25 July].

In a major party restructuring prior to the December presidential election, Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman and presidential candidate, will replace President No Tae-u as party president.

No will be named honorary president of the party, the sources said.

The ruling party is expected to retain Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun as co-chairmen during the extraordinary party national convention or the 2,000-member central standing committee meeting, to be convened before the regular session of the National Assembly in September, the sources said.

In the event that Kim Yong-sam becomes party president, he will either concurrently serve as executive chairman or leave the post vacant until after the presidential election in December, the sources said.

It is not certain, however, whether the party will carry out this plan as Kim Chong-pil and his supporters have been expressing strong dissatisfaction with it, the sources said.

The party had originally planned to promote Kim Chong-pil as executive chairman but the plan was put on hold as his promotion could have counter-productive effects on the party's efforts to win the presidential election, the sources said.

In any case, Kim Yong-sam will undertake a major party restructuring once he is named president, the sources said. It includes the formation of an election management headquarters and a reshuffle of posts of senior party officials including the secretary-general.

At the same time, the ruling party is studying the possibility of reducing the length of the National Assembly's regular session from 100 days to 60 or 70 days.

Overseas Travel Restricted Another Six Months

SK2807114292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—The government decided Tuesday [28 July] to continue its restrictions on unhealthy overseas travel and on sightseeing abroad by students.

In a meeting of assistant ministers from the Home, Foreign, Trade and Industry, Construction, and Transportation Ministries, it was decided that the restrictions should stay for the second half of the year to uproot luxurious travel abroad.

According to an inter-ministerial inspection team's report to the meeting, the number of government employees making overseas trips for personal reasons dropped sharply.

Only 313 government employees have reported plans for overseas travel during July and August to the team, 75 percent fewer than 1991's 1,285. The factors behind the decline are the strict disciplinary measures taken against overseas travel by government employees and the reduction in summer vacations from six days to four, attendants said.

Overseas travellers increased 15.5 percent from 852,600 during the first six months of last year to 984,600 this year, but the rate of increase has slowed from 28.7 percent in 1990 to 18.9 percent last year.

Average per-person spending on overseas travel is 1,858 U.S. dollars this year, down 8.9 percent from 2,039 dollars last year.

No special chartered flights were allowed this year, in contrast to 29 private flights in July-August last year that carried 5,950 people to overseas tourist and vacation spots.

Government To Back Foreign Technology Investment

SK2907050992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—The government will divide overseas investment into two categories from September, banning one and giving extensive support to the other.

Special favors and financial support will go to investments that procure foreign technology, and all financial backing will be banned for investments that might weaken the competitive power of Korean industry.

Korean firms will have advance payment and local financing for their merger with or acquisition of a foreign company.

Procedures will be simplified so that investments of up to 5 million U.S. dollars, which account for over 90 percent of Korean investments abroad, will require only a report to the Ministry. Currently, an investment of up to 2 million dollars can be made with such a report.

These were contained in a set of measures announced by the Finance Ministry Wednesday [29 July] to improve conditions for direct overseas investments.

Investment in countries that lack diplomatic ties with South Korea will be treated the same as investments in other nations.

The screening committee for northern affairs will review investments in communist countries of over 5 million dollars, up from 2 million dollars.

Korea's overseas investment balance was 4.06 billion dollars at the end of June, or 1.2 percent of the Gross National Product, up from 480 million dollars at the end of 1985. Average annual growth was 39.4 percent.

Investments that bring high technology to Korea will be encouraged with special loans and tax favors.

The screening committee for overseas investments will be moved from the Bank of Korea to the Finance Ministry to strengthen inter-ministerial cooperation on industrial policy.

If an investor has a foreign partner, the investment will be regarded as direct even if it accounts for less than 20 percent of the investment made by the foreign partner. This will allow the Korean to enjoy financial and taxational advantages.

Investment is currently classified as direct when the figure is over 20 percent.

The Ministry abolished a clause requiring Korean investors to raise a portion of their overseas investment at home.

The Finance Ministry will put the improvement plan into force in tandem with new regulations on foreign exchange control from September.

Foreign Companies Tax Implementation Announced

SK2807113892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—The Office of National Tax Administration [ONTA] announced Tuesday [28 July] that activities of foreign companies for building, construction and installation such as planning, supervision or technical services are taxed as a domestic business.

Foreigners engaged in the construction of roads, buildings, bridges and canals, laying pipelines or dredging are classified as company representatives under the law, which has been on the books since the 1960s.

When foreigners engage in building or assembling machinery and equipment, they are regarded as representing their companies in Korea and must pay many taxes, including corporation tax.

There is a limit on how long a construction site is deemed a domestic business place, an official said, adding that the limit is from six to 12 months depending on the tax treaty with other nations.

Circulars were sent to all branches of ONTA recently to remind them of the law, which tax officials have failed to apply to the growing number of technicians belonging to foreign companies.

Opening of Japanese Securities Branch Approved

SK2907110092 Seoul YONHAP in English 1021 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—The Finance Ministry gave Daiwa Securities Co. of Japan permission Wednesday [29 July] to open a branch in Seoul.

In reciprocity, the Coryo Securities Corp. will be permitted to establish a branch in Tokyo.

The government had decided to authorize the creation of a Seoul branch by one of three Japanese securities firms—Daiwa, Yamaichi or Nikko—and Daiwa was finally chosen in view of the seniority of their representative office and their business performance, a ministry official said.

With the green light for full-fledged landing by a Japanese securities company, the influx of funds from Japan is expected to become brisker.

Two American and two British securities firms already have branches in Korea.

Burma

Democratic Alliance Issues Statement on Federalism

BK2807134992 (Clandestine) Democratic Voice of Burma in Burmese 1430 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Statement from the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB); date not given]

[Text] Dear Burmese people and international friends: The DAB has issued the following statement to present its principled views and refute unjust allegations made by the Saw Maung military group, which has said the DAB is a terrorist insurgent organization trying to break up the union.

1. Historically and geographically, numerous races have resided in Burma. There is a civil war because these races have been resisting dictatorial rule in order to enjoy their historical rights, equal rights, democratic rights, and human rights. The way to solve Burma's problems is to build a federal union, and the emergence of a modern developed country has become our historic task.

Local and foreign monks and people joined hands with armed ethnic groups after the 1988 mass uprising when the ethnic national races came to a realization of their bitter life experiences and grievances. That is why, to be [words indistinct], it is clear that the fight for the emergence of a federal union is a justifiable and right one. The people from the plains, who cannot bear to hear the mention of federalism because of the years of BCP [Burma Communist Party] propaganda campaigns, have come to understand and accept the formation of a federal union. The present day struggles around the world for national causes have been proving this fact.

The Democratic Alliance of Burma, DAB, which came into being after the 1988 disturbances and was formed with members of the national races, monks, and students, while trying to end military dictatorship and striving for a democratic government, is engaged in the struggle for formation of a federal union for the following causes:

A. (?Equal rights for everyone),
B. A federal union including the Burmese state,
C. A multiparty system that guarantees equal social justice,
D. A bicameral legislature, a (?Senate and Congress), with state power to be shared by the central government and the various states.

2. The main task of ending the civil war and achieving national peace is transforming Burma, where various races reside, into a federal union. The military dictators, who have neglected the construction of a federal union, have continuously used propaganda and force to completely crush insurgents, attacking the social and national rights of the national groups. This is not the right way to end a civil war and achieve national reconciliation. Therefore, the main thing is to try, think, realize, and implement the building of a federal union to obtain national peace.

3. The union policy of the DAB is not to secede. The present Saw Maung military group is proclaiming the following as the three major tasks of the military;

A. preservation of the union,
B. preservation of national solidarity, and
C. consolidation of national sovereignty.

If they want to implement the three major tasks in a practical manner, they should recognize a democratic system that guarantees national rights. If they recognize that democratic system, internal peace can be achieved with the formation of a new federal union. This new federal union would assure national sovereignty and national solidarity among all the national races. Federalism does not cause disintegration; it will not lead to the disintegration of national solidarity. In accordance with the above-mentioned principles, the aim of federalism is that of uniting all national races.

For their own personal gain, the military dictators have been shamelessly deceiving the public in order to cling to power. They have alleged that the revolutionary forces of the national races are trying to secede from the union and bring about its disintegration. Members of the DAB, which comprises monks, students, local and expatriate Burmese, and revolutionary organizations of the national races, are trying to bring about a genuine union with full democratic rights. We firmly declare that as we have never tried to dissolve the union, we will never secede from that union. Central Committee Democratic Alliance of Burma, DAB

'All' Schools, Colleges To Reopen 24 Aug

BK2907143192 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] The higher education department under the education ministry of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] has issued an announcement today that all universities, degree colleges, and colleges under the higher education department will be allowed to reopen on Monday, 24 August 1992.

Similarly, the technical, agricultural, and vocational training department under the education ministry of the Union of Myanmar has also issued an announcement today that all technical schools and institutes, under the technical, agricultural, and vocational training department will allowed to reopen on Monday, 24 August 1992.

Meanwhile, the health manpower department under the health ministry of the Union of Myanmar has also announced today that all medical institutes under the health manpower department will allowed to reopen on Monday, 24 August 1992.

Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore

Malaysia

British Foreign Minister Briefed on EAEC

BK2807153892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 28 (AFP)—Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad briefed visiting British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd Tuesday [28 July] on a proposed East Asian economic grouping strongly opposed by the United States.

The East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC), a toned down version of a grouping first proposed by Mahathir in December 1990, topped discussions between the two leaders which centered mainly on economic issues, a senior government official said.

Briefing journalists after the meeting, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Badawi said Mahathir had stressed that the EAEC was not a trade bloc but aimed at fostering economic cooperation among East Asian countries. The proposal calls for including members from the existing Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, with the notable exceptions of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. This provoked a bitter response from Washington which came to a head at last year's annual meeting of APEC ministers in Seoul.

APEC initially grouped Japan, South Korea, the six ASEAN members—Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and the Philippines—along with the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. China, Taiwan and Hong Kong became members last year.

Abdullah said Mahathir's explanation of the EAEC's objectives would prove beneficial to Hurd whose government holds the European Community presidency.

"It is timely for Britain to know all about the caucus proposal because it holds the presidency of the EC which itself is an economic grouping," said Abdullah who met Hurd later for talks on wide-ranging issues.

Abdullah said Britain was also asked to step up its investments in Malaysia, now totalling 10 billion Malaysian dollars (four billion U.S.).

Earlier, Hurd told journalists on arrival here that the impasse in talks between ASEAN and the EC on a new cooperation agreement should not hinder economic cooperation between them.

Portugal had vetoed the EC's planned renegotiation of a 1980 ASEAN-EC cooperation pact to protest violations of human rights in East Timor, Lisbon's former colony annexed by Djakarta in 1976.

Kelantan Gives Guarantee Over Dam Project

BK2307164492 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Jul 92 p 2

[Excerpt] Jeli (Kelantan), Tues—Work at the $1.3 billion [U.S.$520 million] Pergau Hydro-electric dam project has resumed but is not yet going full swing.

The contractors are still mobilising their workers, some of whom had left the site when work was disrupted between July 4 and 15.

However, work on the tailwater outlet in Kampung Bendang Lawar has not resumed as the main contractor, Kerjaya Balfour-Beatty Cementation Berhad [Company Limited] (KBBC) fears work may again be disrupted if the problem over land compensation between Tenaga Nasional Berhad [National Electricity Company] and landowners is not resolved.

It is learnt that Tenaga Nasional has not given any directive to KBBC on work resumption.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed had said on July 17 that the Kelantan Government must provide a legally binding written guarantee that it would not obstruct further implementation of the project before work resumed.

Tenaga Nasional officers co-ordinating the project here refused to comment. The State Government has maintained that it would issue a legally-binding guarantee if there was an official request.

A visit to the site yesterday showed that work had resumed on most parts which had been abandoned during the blockades.

However, it is difficult to establish whether work is progressing in full swing. [passage omitted]

Singapore

No Clear-Cut Solution Seen to Spratlys Issue

BK2807111292 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Jul 92 p 24

[Editorial: "Spratlys Problem"]

[Text] An element of the illusory seems to be creeping into the dispute over the Spratlys, the dots in the South China Sea coveted by six countries for presumed mineral wealth. With its clear potential for trouble, the issue exercised the ASEAN foreign ministers sufficiently at their Manila meeting to have brought a declaration asking for restraint, and that the resources be developed as a multinational effort. The crucial question of sovereignty was fudged. China's Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who was in Manila as a guest, did some fudging of his own. As much as China was amenable to joint development, he said his country was prepared to shelve claims until such time as "conditions are ripe". How

helpful. Premier Li Peng was first to broach this when he was in Singapore in 1990. In between these identical pronouncements, China's parliament passed a law in February reaffirming its sovereignty over the islands, and three months later, Beijing picked an American company to search for oil over the protests of Vietnam, the other key protagonist. Is reluctance to confront the question of ownership a good thing? To keep the mood conciliatory, perhaps, as it is well recognised that the sovereignty issue is one fistful of nettles. Armed clashes remain a possibility, as happened in 1988 between the Chinese and Vietnamese which left scores dead.

The ASEAN forum could have done better to start evolving a mechanism to address and eventually settle ownership once and for all. There should be no pretence about easy success, but little is to be gained by skirting the issue. The Philippines' proposal for an international conference, which had merit, did not find favour. No party so much as breathed the words international arbitration. China favoured quiet diplomacy (which suits its purpose as it has the upper hand), while Vietnam, which sees itself as the aggrieved party, wanted formal talks. The dispute is a complex one full of imponderables—that much is true. One suspects the principals fear there may never be a clear-cut solution. Great might be the temptation, then, to use that as a crutch and let the matter ride, as with many a territorial quarrel. But doing little, or little that is substantive, is itself destabilising. This must, in the long term, jeopardise the interests of South-east Asian nations, for much is at stake. Nagging tension puts at risk the economic transformation of South-east Asia and East Asia, not least China itself. Stable conditions are essential for the continued flow of trade and investment and domestic growth that have already made a difference to the lives of people in the region. But the job is far from complete. Stability must be preserved at all costs and if the Spratlys threaten that, curative action is called for.

It is fortuitous that China and Vietnam, the two claimants most likely to resort to arms to establish primacy, imply they understand that. They stand to lose most if attention and resources have to be diverted in the name of posturing. The Spratlys have been a distraction up till now; they could grow into a consuming passion. For China, which says its claim is based on centuries-old records dating to the Song dynasty, submitting to a legalistic resolution would reassure its neighbours that it conforms to the rule of law and secondly, that it does not seek to fill the Pacific power vacuum created by the departing Americans. For Vietnam, doing it the decent way would gain it an entree into the Asia of miracle growth which it has denied itself for the decades of fighting and revolution. In all this, it may have escaped notice that there is a confluence of interests among all six claimants: all seek economic advancement. Provided they are free of doctrinaire hang-ups and united by a resolve to progress, even the intractable should be no barrier. If, on incontrovertible proof, ownership is established, then that's that. But the process has to be faced up to squarely. In two years, prospecting by the hired oilmen is set to begin. It might get uncomfortable if oil were found.

Cambodia

Khmer Rouge Condemns Phnom Penh Foreign Ministry

BK2907014492 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jul 92

["Rejection by Democratic Kampuchea of News Conferences of the So-Called Phnom Penh Puppet Foreign Ministry"; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Democratic Kampuchea totally rejects news conferences arranged by the so-called State of Cambodia's foreign ministry and wishes to account for the fact as follows:

1. The Paris 23 October 1991 accord explicitly stipulates that the Supreme National Council [SNC] is the sole legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia during the transitional period and that no other government should exist. However, the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys continue to make use of their so-called foreign ministry. The so-called foreign ministry is only an instrument for serving Vietnam's policy of aggression. The so-called foreign ministry holds news conferences in Phnom Penh to deceive national and international opinions with the intent of further maintaining Vietnamese aggressor forces and preserving the puppet regime, thereby denying implementation of the Paris accord.

2. The general public clearly sees that news conferences organized by the so-called foreign ministry that the Vietnamese aggressors have installed are the Vietnamese aggressors' voice—the voice that opposes the accord, the voice that preserves the Vietnamese aggressors and puppets, the voice that objects to national compromise and reconciliation, and the voice that plans to organize elections within the Vietnamese aggressors' puppet regime.

The Cambodian people, who distinctly know their true nature, do not want to listen to the voice of the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackey puppets. They demand that the Vietnamese aggressors' State of Cambodia be dismantled and the SNC play its role as the unique source of authority in Cambodia where no other government should exist.

Tie Banh Meets Outgoing UNTAC Military Leader

BK2807100792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 July at the Foreign Relations Department, Lieutenant General Michel Loridon, deputy commander of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] Forces in Cambodia, called on His Excellency [H.E.] General Tie Banh, minister of national defense of the State of Cambodia [SOC], to bid farewell to the latter before returning to France.

SOC Defense Minister H.E. Tie Banh expressed warm welcome and best wishes to Lt. Gen. Michel Loridon who will soon return home at the end of his mission in Cambodia.

H.E. Gen. Tie Banh also expressed thanks for the past efforts made by Gen. Michel Loridon and the French Government and soldiers in contributing to the peace process in Cambodia.

On the same occasion, Gen. Michel Loridon informed H.E. Gen. Tie Banh about his return to France and his being replaced by another French general who will carry on his mission in Cambodia.

He also spoke about some developments he saw and knew while he was working in Cambodia, particularly the situation regarding the implementation of the Paris agreement, by commending the sincere goodwill of the SOC side which has given splendid cooperation to the UNTAC despite some obstacles created by (?a party).

He also stressed that in his past efforts in Cambodia, a party accused him of being biased in implementing the Paris agreement and that that party sent a letter to H.E. Yasushi Akashi accusing him of attempting to destroy its policy. On the contrary, he was just a mediator who did everything just to bring peace to Cambodia and must punish any party which did not respect the agreement.

It should be noted that Mr. Michel Loridon is a general of the French Army who has been working as the deputy commander of the UNTAC Forces in Cambodia. He came to work for the UN Advance Mission in Cambodia or UNAMIC in November 1991; and on 28 July 1992, he will end his mission in Cambodia and return home.

While working in Cambodia, he has actively fulfilled his role and duty working in various localities controlled by the SOC and two other factions, except for the Khmer Rouge's zones to which access by the UN inspection team was denied.

Gen. Michel Loridon also stressed that his biggest concern was that he was afraid that the peace process in Cambodia might not be achieved in line with the Paris agreement. He was so concerned about the Khmer Rouge because (?they continued to violate) the cease-fire. Moreover, problems contrary to the agreement have kept coming up and remained complex problems, thus affecting the peace plan in Cambodia.

He said however that although he was returning to France, he would always follow up the developments in Cambodia with the hope that peace would return.

H.E. Gen. Tie Banh also presented a souvenir to Gen. Michel Loridon. The two sides exchanged their best wishes. The meeting proceeded in a most joyous and intimate atmosphere.

Tie Banh Cites Continued Khmer Rouge Operations

BK2807095492 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] On 24 July, His Excellency [H.E.] General Tie Banh, minister of National Defense of the State of Cambodia [SOC], granted an interview to a Phnom Penh-based correspondent of the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA on some developments in the implementation of the Paris peace agreement.

Answering various questions from the AKAHATA correspondent, H.E. Tie Banh emphasized the stance of the SOC which always desires to achieve genuine peace for the Cambodian people in line with the Paris agreement, adding however that the implementation of this peace plan has been blocked by the Khmer Rouge faction.

The defense minister also stressed that at the meeting of the Supreme National Council on 23 July, the Khmer Rouge did not show any goodwill, but just kept speaking about the presence of foreign troops in Cambodia and rejecting everything concerning the peace plan.

Regarding the security situation in various localities throughout the country, the general stressed that during this second phase, the Khmer Rouge have not reduced their military efforts. They have launched operations in a number of localities in Kompong Thom, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Battambang Provinces and the southwestern part of Kampot Province, inflicting all kinds of suffering to the people in these areas.

FUNCINPEC Supports Akashi Environment Statement

BK2807075392 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jul 92

["Communique"; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] At the latest meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] held on 23 July, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] stressed the following points:

FUNCINPEC supports the statement of Mr. Yasushi Akashi, head of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], on the preservation of the natural resources, which is the best measure to avoid ruining our country's forests, ores, and other valuable natural resources.

FUNCINPEC would like to stress to the international community that FUNCINPEC is the first Cambodian political party which has announced a total ban on logging of forests in its controlled zone and has implemented this plan since 26 June 1992.

FUNCINPEC also urges the other Cambodian parties to impose the same ban on logging of forests in the zones under their respective control.

At the latest meeting of the SNC, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, head of the FUNCINPEC Party, proposed

that all natural resources in the seas be regarded as a part of Cambodia's national resources. All exploitation of all these natural resources must be placed under the control of the SNC which represents Cambodia's sovereignty during the transitional period.

At the end of the 23 July meeting, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state and chairman of the SNC, commended FUNCINPEC by regarding FUNCINPEC as the sole party which fully respects Cambodia's national interests and particularly the urgent need to protect the nation's natural resources.

Singapore Envoy Arrives for Visit 23 July

BK2407072892 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Chin Siat Yoon, Singapore's Bangkok-based representative to Cambodia, and colleagues arrived in Phnom Penh at 0800 on the morning of 23 July for a three-day official visit.

Welcoming H.E. Chin Siat Yoon at Pochentong International Airport were Mr. (Sin Soeun), deputy chief of the Protocol Department of the State of Cambodia's foreign ministry, together with a group of Singaporean policemen in the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] forces and representatives of the Thai Embassy in Cambodia.

During this visit, H.E. Chin Siat Yoon will hold talks with H.E. Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense; H.E. Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia; and H.E. Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia and member of the SNC.

Holds Talks With Chea Sim

BK2607071192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee and National Assembly, granted an audience to H.E. Chin Siat Yoon, Singapore envoy to Cambodia, on the afternoon of 24 July. After welcoming the Singapore diplomat, H.E. Chea Sim highly valued Singapore's contribution to the process of seeking peace in Cambodia.

He then informed his guest about the situation concerning the current implementation of the Paris peace accord, especially some difficulties ensuing from the Khmer Rouge's boycott. He reaffirmed that the CPP and the Government of the State of Cambodia [SOC] have always executed the Paris accord with all sincerity and that the SOC wants all the Cambodian parties, specifically the Khmer Rouge party, to join the implementation of the accord in a move toward holding free and general elections next year. H.E. Chea Sim underlined that, with H.E. Chin Siat Yoon's mission, the relations and cooperation between the two countries—Cambodia and Singapore—would expand ceaselessly.

In his reply, H.E. Chin Siat Yoon indicated Singapore's desire to see Indochina recover peace and join ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation. He pledged to do his best to bring the Khmer Rouge back to the course of the search for peace and expressed his hope that the situation regarding the current stalemate of the Paris peace accord's implementation would eventually return to normal.

Meets Hun Sen

BK2907041892 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0230 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 29 Jul (SPK)—The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia [SOC], Hun Sen, hopes that, despite difficulties in the military field, general elections to be organized by the United Nations would take place as scheduled in 1993.

At an audience granted to Singapore envoy Chin Siat Yoon to the Supreme National Council [SNC] on 24 July, Chairman Hun Sen highly esteemed Singapore's contributory role in the peace process in Cambodia. He underlined that the SOC would continue to actively and correctly execute the Paris accord in close cooperation with the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

"The UN Security Council demands that all the parties fully implement the accord but the Khmer Rouge remain unchanged. The latter persist in their breaches by committing infamies against the population and launching attacks on the regions under the government's control," Hun Sen said, adding that they have also posed diverse conditions which contradict the Paris accord.

The Cambodian premier expressed his firm belief that "we can, despite uncertainty caused by the Khmer Rouge faction, proceed with the application of the Paris accord all the same. Under the UN auspices, he said, the repatriation of Cambodian refugees from various camps along the Cambodian-Thai border has always continued. Therefore, we expect that the general and free UN-organized elections in Cambodia would be held as scheduled in 1993 despite difficulties in the military field.

"We are striving to persuade the Khmer Rouge to join the peace process. Nobody has the intention to abolish any faction, but should one faction distance itself, it is its own business," Hun Sen concluded.

Meets Hor Namhong

BK2507081092 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] At 0830 on 24 July at the office of the foreign ministry, His Excellency [H.E.] Hor Namhong, State of Cambodia's foreign minister and member of Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC], held cordial talks with H.E. Chin Siat Yoon, representative of Singapore in Cambodia.

H.E. Hor Namhong warmly welcomed the visit by H.E. Chin Siat Yoon and thanked the Singapore Government for its efforts and contributions to a solution to implement the Paris agreement on peace in Cambodia. H.E. Hor Namhong talked about a number of complex problems in the implementation of the Paris agreement, which is being hindered by the Khmer Rouge's refusal to go along with the cease-fire's second phase. He also recalled the destruction by the Khmer Rouge between 1975 and 1979, particularly the Khmer Rouge violations in a number of Cambodian provinces such as Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Kampot, and Kompong Chhnang.

H.E. Chin Siat Yoon deeply thanked H.E. Hor Namhong for talking in detail about the implementation of the Paris agreement by the four Cambodian parties. He stressed that the Khmer Rouge may gain much through this agreement; however, they want even more, although their (?behavior) is not reasonable.

Chea Sim Opens People's Party Congress

BK2807104192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Speech by Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee, at the opening of the party's extraordinary congress in Phnom Penh on 28 July—recorded]

[Text] Prince, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: In accordance with the statute of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and with reference to the requirement of the immediate tasks ahead, today the CPP is holding an extraordinary congress to examine a number of urgent issues in the party's political life in an atmosphere in which our entire party, army, and people are focusing their attention to faithfully implement the 23 October 1991 peace agreement, which is now in a crucial stage.

Taking advantage of this fine occasion, the CPP—which has pledged always to follow the Sangkum Reas Niyum [name of Sihanouk's former political party] path of the Prince Father in the 1970's—would like to express resolute and unreserved support for the noble and historic mission of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, father of the nation, head of state, chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC], and father of national reconciliation, who has always been a cool shadow for the Cambodian people. It is in him that all compatriots have placed their firm and warmest faith to achieve national reconciliation and bring peace, prosperity, and glory to our beloved Angkor motherland.

On this joyous occasion, the CPP would like to express most profound gratitude to combatants, the clergy, intellectuals, and compatriots in and outside the country for their unswerving support for the CPP over the past more than 13 years with a sincere spirit, loyalty, patriotism, and full of great sacrifices to save, revive, and rebuild the country and nation. They have made appropriate contributions to the cause of national reconciliation and peace in Cambodia. Our people are certainly resolute, courageous, and hard- working and have taken up the Angkor cause in this fine land. The CPP has shared weal and woe with the people and faithfully served them in the cause of saving the nation and people and building and defending the motherland. It has held aloft the banner of peace and faithfully implemented a national reconciliation policy on the basis of correct implementation of the Paris agreement to end the bloodletting and create favorable conditions for quickly building the land into a prosperous one with a glorious civilization, honor, and appropriate prestige in the international arena.

As a party with the responsibility of administering a large amount of territory and a leading force in implementation of this peace agreement, the CPP and State of Cambodia's Government would like to take this opportunity to express their most sincere and profound gratitude to the entire international community for providing vigorous moral and material support and for dispatching human resources to the Cambodian people in order to strive to justly and correctly implement the various clauses of the peace agreement, including their contributions, to rehabilitate and develop Cambodia.

In this, the CPP, as well as the Cambodian people nationwide, would like to highly appreciate the unceasing efforts of His Excellency [H.E.] the UN secretary general, H.E. Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the cochairmen of the Paris conference, Japan, Australia, and various countries in and outside the region for their close cooperation in the operations of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] to overcome numerous problems of the Cambodian peace process.

In accordance with the common and sacred aspiration of the Cambodian people and the people the world over who want to have peace, friendship, and progress, the CPP once again will do everything in its power to take part in implementing the Cambodian peace agreement to enable it to be fully achieved as planned. The CPP and State of Cambodia's Government, as well as the entire Cambodian people, wholeheartedly and warmly welcome UNTAC, which is actively and responsibly carrying out activities to ensure that all the clauses of the

agreement are meticulously implemented by all parties to create a neutral political atmosphere leading to general elections in 1993.

All levels of the CPP and the existing administration of the State of Cambodia, and all Cambodians will continue to actively and most resolutely cooperate with UNTAC everywhere, in every field, and at all times in accordance with the duties and obligations stipulated in the agreement for the cause of peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia.

Beloved prince, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen: In the nine months since implementation of the peace agreement began, the State of Cambodia has done its best to cooperate with UNTAC in implementing all the clauses of the peace agreement. The State of Cambodia has showed a high degree of patience and shouldered all kinds of difficulties, along with efforts to maintain social and national stability and continues to develop society in every field.

The CPP is greatly encouraged by its achievements and efforts. It has received encouragement and justice from HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, father of the nation, head of state and SNC chairman, and the international community. It has received support and active contributions from our people nationwide. To contribute to fulfilling the historic mission of national reconciliation commensurate with the efforts of HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, father of the nation, head of state, SNC chairman, and father of national reconciliation, and in accordance with the sacred aspiration of our people nationwide, the CPP has been making appeals to all parties to show realism and sincerity and actively join and genuinely cooperate with UNTAC to concretely, quickly, and comprehensively implement the clauses of the peace agreement in each stage and, in particular, not to create problems and new obstacles to hinder or delay implementation of the peace agreement, and avoid altering the original spirit of the agreement because this would threaten peace and is an offense to the efforts and sympathy of the international community toward the Cambodian problem. This would simply prolong our people's suffering.

The CPP would like to express great regret that implementation of the cease-fire's second phase has been threatened by the Khmer Rouge side, which wants to put pressure on the goodwill and correct aspirations of the Cambodian people and the international community. This is confronting the peace process with difficulties and an impasse. The CPP firmly denounces activities by the Khmer Rouge, who have not only refused to implement the agreement but also grossly violated the cease-fire, causing untold tragedies to the Cambodian people.

Despite this, the CPP—the core force of Cambodia's great national unity and union—still firmly hopes that, with the resolute support of the Cambodian people and the international community, the peace process in Cambodia is irreversible and the Khmer Rouge side must come back to implement the peace agreement correctly and in a timely manner.

The CPP welcomes all political parties and all Cambodians, who correctly and sincerely aspire to reconciling the nation, to nobly compete in accordance with genuine democracy in the forthcoming general election. This is to fulfill our Cambodian people's right to self-determination and to quickly build and develop the country and nation. The State of Cambodia's Government and all levels of state authority certainly have a justified and lofty part in sharing responsibility with UNTAC to ensure security, stability, social order, and daily life of the Cambodian people nationwide.

During the more than nine months of implementation of the peace agreement, the State of Cambodia's Government and state authority have braved many types of problems in the economic and financial sectors to ensure continuity and normalcy in social life, whose needs increase daily. Along with this, rights, freedom of belief, ownership, honor, and legitimate interests of all citizens have been ensured.

The repatriation of more than 300,000 compatriots from the Kingdom of Thailand is a very heavy burden on the State of Cambodia's Government and state authority, on top of the serious consequences of over two decades of war and new destruction resulting from violations by the Khmer Rouge side.

The existing administrative structures not only conform to the peace agreement, but their presence is also a determining factor in ensuring the social stability of Cambodia during implementation of the agreement, and is necessary and indispensable in ensuring complete success of the peace plan. Demands made against the agreement or attempts made to affect social order would bring about serious consequences to implementation of the peace plan.

Beloved prince, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: With a noble ideal of serving the nation and people, the CPP believes that implementation of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement is the only correct and clear-sighted way of achieving national reconciliation and bringing peace and security to our beloved motherland and people. In this cause, the CPP has decided to convene its extraordinary congress to amend the statute and to add a number of members to the party Central Committee in order to more appropriately respond to implementation of the peace agreement in the new and historic phase of national reconciliation.

On behalf of the CPP Central Committee, I would like to submit the above agenda for consideration and adoption and wish our congress success. [applause] With thanks for the honorable presence of the prince, excellencies, and ladies and gentlemen, may I be allowed to declare the CPP's extraordinary congress open. [applause]

People's Party Central Committee Member Resigns

BK2807062892 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Mr. Kong Korm, member of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee, resigned from the party on Saturday. He handed in his resignation to party leaders Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen.

In his resignation, Kong Korm stressed that he would like to be neutral and have the freedom to express his opinion.

Detained KPNLF Official Threatened by Police

BK2707111392 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 27 (AFP)—Supreme National Council (SNC) member Ieng Mouli, who was harassed and detained for six hours over the weekend by Phnom Penh government police, said Monday they had threatened to shoot him.

"They asked to search our cars and threatened to fire if we refused their order," Ieng Mouli said. "Those policemen took position surrounding us and were told by their chief to be ready to 'liquidate' (us) at any moment."

"I am a live witness of an oppressive regime that continues to use its iron grip on the people," the number two at the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said in a statement.

A government police patrol stopped Ieng Mouli's motorcade carrying his entourage and bodyguards along Route 4 as the group was returning from Sihanoukville, formerly Kompong Som, on Saturday morning.

U.N. peacekeeping chief Yasushi Akashi expressed his "regrets" and reminded the four Cambodian factions that international human rights standards guarantee freedom of movement, U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said.

"The incident seems to have been premeditated and well-planned" Falt quoted the head of U.N. police, Colonel Klass Roos, as saying.

The Phnom Penh government police placed the leader and the occupants of four cars under arrest, accusing them of committing a robbery in Kampot Province, Falt said.

The police confiscated two AK-47s belonging to KPNLF bodyguards, weapons which all factions are entitled to carry under the agreements ending Cambodia's civil war, Ieng Mouly said.

The occupants of a fifth car were let go, but Ieng Mouli and the group were detained for six hours at a police station.

French peacekeepers and U.N. military observers from Sihanoukville tried unsuccessfully to secure their release. U.N. police arrived later and convinced the Phnom Penh forces to let the KPNLF people go.

Ieng Mouli had filled out the necessary travel documents for leaving the capital, as is required for SNC members, Falt said. "As an SNC member who can be a target of intimidation and harassment, I question how ordinary people who have different ideas from the authorities can enjoy their political rights," Ieng Mouli said.

One task of the United Nations is to ensure a neutral political environment in Cambodia ahead of elections scheduled for May 1993.

The KPNLF is led by former Cambodian prime miinister Son Sann.

Sihanouk Invites Thai Princess To Visit

BK2707103092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Sources in Thailand say on Sunday that Thai Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon will pay a visit to Cambodia in August at the invitation of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council.

The sources say that this will be the second visit by members of the Kingdom of Thailand's royal familiy since the peace agreement was signed in Paris last tear. Last month, Thai Crown Prince Wachiralongkon paid a one-day visit to Siem Reap Province to see Angkor Wat temple.

The sources say the three-day visit by Princess Sirinthon to Cambodia will be from 22 to 28 [as heard] August. The program of the visit will be in and around Phnom Penh city. The sources add that the visit will not include Angkor Wat and other ancient monuments in Siem Reap Province for security reasons as it is the rainy season.

Indonesia

Burmese, Sri Lankan Envoys Present Credentials

BK2907092792 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0848 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Jakarta, July 29 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto has welcomed the desire of the Myanmarese [Burmese] Government to intensify bilateral cooperation in the midst of the current complicated world situation.

After receiving the credentials of new Myanmarese Ambassador U Nyunt Tin at Merdeka [Presidential] Palace here Wednesday, President Suharto stressed the significance of international cooperation.

"Indonesia always recognises the importance of intensifying friendships among nations based on the principles of mutual respect for each country's sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and cooperation for mutual benefit," said Suharto.

Indonesia and Myanmar should continue strengthening friendly relations and mutual understanding for the establishment of a stable and peaceful Southeast Asian region.

President Suharto also received the credentials of Sri Lankan Ambassador to Indonesia Christopher Daneshan Cassie Chetty [name as received]. The president said that both countries should respond the current challenges faced by the Non-Aligned Movement.

"As fellow founding countries of the movement, Indonesia and Sri Lanka have opportunities to respond the challenges," the president said.

The Non-Aligned Movement needs to develop strategies and initiatives which will make positive contributions to world developments as well as to international relations.

If the members can develop such strategies, the movement will uphold its identity and integrity as a free and active force striving for a new world order based on true freedom and peace.

"I also welcome the desire of Sri Lanka for intensified cooperation with the ASEAN member countries," said the Indonesian head of state.

Suharto Appoints New Supreme Court Chief

BK2807155092 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] President Suharto today decided to appoint Purwoto Gandasubrata as new chief of the Supreme Court, replacing Ali Said, who had retired since 1 July. Minister-State Secretary Murdiono told reporters in Jakarta today that Purwoto Gandasubrata will be sworn in and installed soon. The head of state also instructed Murdiono to contact the House of Representatives because it had submitted four candidates for the said post even though legally speaking, it can only submit two candidates.

East Timor Bishop Calls for More Freedom

BK2707100292 Hong Kong AFP in English 0930 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Jakarta, July 27 (AFP)—The Roman Catholic bishop of East Timor has made a strong plea in an interview published Monday for Indonesia to allow greater freedom and autonomy for people in the troubled former Portuguese colony.

"The main thing is, we want to be a little more free, and that is fundamental. Not free from Indonesia, but free as citizens of this unified country," Bishop Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo said in an interview published by the MATRA monthly magazine.

Belo said that for him, the question of the "integration" of East Timor into Indonesia in 1976 was no longer a problem but the people of East Timor should be "given the key" so that they could involve themselves in the life of the nation.

"People should be free to move, free to think, free to express opinions, free to say that they are not pleased," Belo said, adding that "conditions here are still unrestful in general, there is still something wrong."

Indonesia unilaterally declared the former Portuguese colony its 27th province in 1976. The United Nations still views Lisbon as the legitimate administrator of the area.

As a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, the dominant religion in East Timor, Belo is directly responsible to Pope John Paul II in the Vatican and is not a member of the Indonesian Council of Bishops like other church leaders in the country.

"Continue to give attention to East Timor. If possible give it a wider or a special autonomy. This is because we are different in history, different in culture," Belo said.

Indonesian had been a Dutch colony for more than 350 years until it gained independence in 1945.

Belo, 44, also criticized the Indonesian military's "territorial operation" in East Timor in which troops are stationed at village level to help in the construction of infrastructure.

Although he conceded there were benefits from the operation, the extensive military involvement at grass roots level could mean that civilians were not given the opportunity to continue development on their own.

"Let ABRI (the Indonesian armed forces) pull out so that the people can also take responsibility towards progress in their region and in their lives," Belo said.

He said the operation should be aimed at helping the population and not "to watch all movements of the people." Critics of the operation have said that it allowed the troops direct control over the population.

Indonesian military authorities have said they planned to reduce gradually the number of troops for attack operations and maintain, if not strengthen, those for territorial operations.

Troops have been fighting against Fretilin, an East Timor pro-independence movement, since they invaded the region in 1975. Jakarta has said there were only about 200 Fretilin members left, scattered in about ten isolated and poorly armed groups.

Laos

Methods To Promote Foreign Investment Examined

BK2707095592 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Jul 92 p 2

[Feature: "How Are We Going To Promote and Improve Foreign Investment?"]

[Text] Since Laos' party and government has implemented an open door policy on foreign investment in the country, a number of foreign investors from every corner of the globe—from a total of 24 countries—have invested in Laos. Only in a span of 46 months, from September 1988 to June 1992, foreign investors have invested a total of more than U.S. $662 million in 225

projects in Laos. The investments were mostly put into agricultural enterprises, garment production for export, wood processing industry, small-scale mining and oil industry, import-export, hotel-tour-restaurant business, banking, insurance, consultant company, construction, and transport and telecommunications.

If one takes a quick glance of the whole picture of foreign investment in Laos, it looked as if foreign investment in this country was carried out actively and enthusiastically in the initial stage. However, it later on seemed to gear down or probably to proceed in a "still water runs deep" manner. Boun-om, director of the Investment Protection Department, remarked: "In the initial stage, foreign investment in Laos was great in quantity. Putting it in this way, a large number of foreign businessmen poured into Laos in the initial stage, but at present they turn to focus in quality rather than quantity."

It is notable that the number of projects approved to begin operations in Laos has increased gradually. In late 1988, there were only eight projects operated by foreign investors in Laos. The number of projects increased by 51 in 1989, 47 in 1990, 70 in 1991, while 47 new projects were approved in the first six months of 1992. This clearly shows that our country Laos and the policy laid out by its Party and Government has drawn considerable attention from foreign businessmen. The investment protection department head reiterated: "There is no basic problem on foreign investment in Laos. On the opposite, there are many favorable conditions, such as rules and regulations, legal procedures, and a clear policy corresponding to this matter. And at any time, we have always been well prepared."

In fact, there are several positive results from foreign investment in Laos. For example, it contributes to the economic expansion project in our country and helps create jobs for our Lao people. Therefore, there is need to very attentively promote foreign investment in Laos. The greater support is given to foreign investment in Laos, the better it is. But what suitable ways are there to promote it? Regarding this, the head of the investment protection department commented:

"Once the foreign investment opportunity is expanded, it must be promoted. After an opportunity has been opened, it should not be partially obstructed. For this reason, at present there are four points that need to be improved regarding foreign investment in Laos. The first point is to create a good image of our country in supporting and promoting investment. This means our country must fearlessly be able to welcome foreign investment, and how we should make our country a suitable place for foreign investment. The second point is to revise legal procedures, because our present legal procedures on this matter have not yet been fully integrated. Therefore, additional legal procedures are needed to serve this purpose. The third point is to improve investment protection measures. The fourth point is to actively improve investment promotion, especially on the local side. For example, there must be sufficient documents and information available for foreign investors. Our services for foreign investors must also be upgraded. This includes providing considerable data and information for foreign businessmen and organizing activities in order to speedily achieve certain major goals, such as organizing a meeting for persons in particular investment fields and sectors involved. In addition, it is also significant to encourage good businessmen without charging a commission fee on them, to promote foreign investment in every field without discrimination, and to promote investment in the fields that we specifically have potentialities. Particularly, it would be best if the investment suits the location of our country because our country is located in the center of Southeast Asia, thus having advantage in coordinating with its neighboring countries. Furthermore, our country is rich in natural resources, blessed with natural beauties, and prosperous in ancient objects and old tradition and culture, which are significant tourist attractions."

Financial Aid Accord Signed With Germany

BK2807111892 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Vientiane, July 28 (KPL)—The Federal Republic of Germany has decided to provide to the Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] within the framework of financial cooperation a grant aid of 10 million marks and another 12 million marks for technical cooperation.

An agreement on financial cooperation for 1992 was signed here yesterday at the Ministry of External Economic Relations between the government representatives of the Lao PDR and the Federal Republic of Germany, Lao Deputy External Economic Relations Minister Mrs. Khempheng Phonsena, and FRG's ambassador to Laos Mr. Claus Soenksen.

The aid for the financial cooperation involves the potable water (?sanitation) project in Luang Prabang Province (4 million), the reforestation project in Vangviang area specified in the plan of action for the tropical forest (5 million), and the fund for research and consultants in financial cooperation (1 milion).

In addition to those projects, the FRG has provided Laos within the framework of technical cooperation with another 12 million mark aid for 1992. The aid is to support the Dongdok Training Centre, the training of personnel in financial management, the assistance to the Economic Council of Small Businesses, and the Fund for Research and Consultants and for Technical Training. This aid package for technical cooperation was discussed within the framework of the inter-governmental commissions of the two countries in November 1991, in Vientiane.

Army Issues Communique on Success of PRC Visits

BK2907043292 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] With the objectives to keep members of the Army abreast of the actual situation concerning the present

solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, Laos and China, and their armies, which is being much more improved than ever before, and at the same time to instruct all of them to carry out their activities to improve and enhance that friendship to develop and flourish significantly, the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army [LPA] recently issued a release to inform all members of the Army of the glorious successes of the recent official visits to the People's Republic of China by the delegations of the Army's General Staff Department and the General Political Department from late June to July.

The release assessed the results of the visits to the PRC by the two delegations as highly successful. It said the visits have contributed to the further improving and increasing, even more profoundly, of the traditional friendship and solidarity between the two countries, Laos and China, and their armies. The LPA has more confidence in the PRC's unique and consistant socialist building. From the visits, the LPA has obtained many lessons on improving and building up the Army in line with the implementation of the reform and open-door policy.

In the end, the release, called on all the cadres to exert their efforts to improve the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the PRC and the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]; at the same time to attentively improve the relations, special solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam; and also to improve solidarity and cooperation with various socialist countries and other friendly countries the world over on the principles of peace and mutual benefits. The release called on cadres to apply lessons drawn from others to their own tasks, to review the weak and strong points in their past performances, and to decide what to do next to make all-round improvements and strengths of all the Army departments and units to correspond with urgent demand in current conditions, as well as the direction of the construction of the Army as laid down by the party.

Editorial Urges Diligence in Public Security

BK2807131392 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 27 Jul 92

[PASASON editorial: "Pay Attention To Fulfilling National Defense And Public Security Maintenance Work To Ensure That People Can Do Seasonal Rice Farming In Peace"; date not given]

[Text] Respected listeners, in general, the national defense and public security work in our country has been effectively carried out. Cadres, soldiers, police, and our people have always regarded this work as their regular work to fulfill. This is why tranquillity has been basically maintained throughout our country. As a result, our multiethnic people have freely carried out construction, development, and production tasks in a peaceful atmosphere. Nevertheless, in certain localities, our people have sometimes ignored the national defense and public security work. As a result, enemy elements have taken advantage of those occasions to attack us. An example of this was the robbery case taking place at three villages in Sanakham District, Vientiane Province, in the middle of last June. That incident, which has caused considerable losses in lives and property to the people, has reflected our people's lack of vigilance. With our lack of vigilance on certain occasions, we have also been affected by the schemes that have never been abandoned by various hostile forces. The hostile forces have continued to use subtle psychological warfare schemes to attack us in the ideological, cultural, and social as well as economic fields at a considerably violent level.

In the immediate future, following the complicated change of the world situation, it is predicted that the hostile forces will continue to take advantage of the occasion to step up attacking us in an ever more violent manner. Their aim is to create ideological disturbances and provoke psychological warfare among our cadres, soldiers, and people with the hope of making us abandon our revolutionary ideals and tasks. By so doing, they have intended to weaken our spirit and then affect a change peacefully.

In view of the said dangerous schemes, it is required that all our cadres, soldiers, police, and people heighten vigilance at a high degree, profoundly understand our policy on the national defense and public security maintenance work, unite as one to fight against the plot of affecting a change peacefully and against the use of force by bad elements to attack us. We must smash the psychological warfare schemes of the hostile powers in order to securely safeguard the national independence and sovereignty.

To effectively carry out the national defense and public security work and defeat all sabotage schemes of the enemies, the national defense and public security authorities must pay attention to increasingly improving, modernizing, and strengthening their forces. Leading cadres and administrations of all localities must positively lead the masses to join in the movements to fulfill the national defense and public security maintenance work. They must strive to organizationally turn this important duty into a duty of the entire people. Simultaneously, it is necessary to positively settle the negative phenomena in the ideological field of the people of all strata. This is also the matter of the implementation of the task of mobilizing the masses to take part in carrying out the national defense and public security work.

To politically stabilize the country, help the multiethnic people enjoy peace and happiness, and bring about tranquillity to all rice fields is a necessary factor to create favorable conditions for our people to push forward the national economic, cultural, and social development cause along the path of advance. In light of the present situation in particular, it is necessary to pay attention to maintaining public security so as to create conditions for the people to freely engage in labor to do their seasonal rice farming.

Citizens Forced To Sell Draft Animals for Rice

BK2707095392 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 22 Jul 92

[Text] Vientiane, July 22 (KPL)—Since early this year, residents of Aybouly District, Savannakhet Province have to sell their cattle, buffaloes and the like for rice since the failure in last year's rice harvest. The rice crop was damaged by floods.

So far, they have sold 259 water buffaloes and 320 cattle. Saybouly has now registered 13,979 water buffaloes, 19,740 cattle, 9,720 pigs, and 13 goats.

The local veterinarians, it was reported, have given vaccine shots against hemorrhagic septicemia to 2,964 cattle and 1,036 water buffaloes.

Philippines

Government Ready To Review Treaty With U.S.

HK2807114992 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] The government is getting ready for the review of the Philippines-U.S. military defense treaty.

Newly-appointed ambassador to Washington Pablo Suarez said the Foreign Service Institute is preparing the draft of the Philippine position for the treaty's review to be held in November.

The Philippine priority during the review will be the economic relations with the United States, and investments and trade.

"We should not talk of access but investments because experience points to the fact that when investment is made in our country, these companies will flourish," Suarez said.

In the treaty review, the Philippines will also clarify what the U.S. obligation will be in case of an attack by a third country.

At present, the Spratly Islands are not part of the U.S. defense treaty with the Philippines.

Secretary Confirms 'Serious' Talks With Rebels

HK2807114592 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Defense Secretary Renato de Villa has confirmed that his office is conducting serious negotiations with rebel groups in line with the Ramos administration's amnesty program.

The move of De Villa's office is in support of the Ramos administration's call for a peaceful nation.

In this connection, De Villa said he will welcome any rebel group willing to talk. At the same time, he also clarified that he has not appointed any official negotiator to deal with the rebel groups.

Senate Criticizes Amnesty Program

HK2907031092 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Senate President Neptali Gonzales has criticized President Ramos' proclamation 10, saying the proclamation which aims to grant amnesty for the rebels is similar to former President Aquino's amnesty program. Gonzales said the former amnesty program was a failure and proved ineffective, so the Senate will just have to create its own version of an amnesty.

Military Welcomes Reintegration

HK2807114792 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Jul 92

[By Rodney Jaleco]

[Text] Top Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] officials have agreed to allow former New People's Army [NPA] members to rejoin society if they surrender under the new amnesty progam.

This was the statement AFP spokesman Colonel Ernesto Carolina issued in reaction to President Fidel Ramos' policy statements, including the repeal of Republic Act 1700 to legalize the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], and the drafting of a new amnesty program.

Carolina said the AFP welcomes the CPP's possible legalization because it will encourage moderates to leave the party and participate in the democratic process.

He said the proposal may change the counterinsurgency approach, and allow a bigger role for political rather than military solutions to the insurgency problem.

Carolina said that whether or not the amnesty program pushes through, the military is confident that it will achieve strategic control over the CPP-NPA this year, and strategic victory before the end of next year.

Police To Release 13 Rebels

HK2907054292 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 29 Jul 92

[By Claude Vitug]

[Text] The government began its peace initiative today by freeing 13 members of the Communist Party of the Philippines-National Democratic Front [CPP-NDF] who were arrested by the Philippine National Police Intelligence Command during its series of raids on CPP-NDF safehouses in Metro Manila.

PNP Intelligence Chief Dictador Alqueza said the release of the Communist Party members is in support to the government's peace initiative:

[Begin Alqueza recording in English, in progress] ...offer for the repeal of Republic Act 1700, which is the current Antisubversion Law, and the ultimate amnesty he [Ramos] offered to our friends. This command will be releasing them all today. [end recording]

When asked who gave the order to release the 13 arrested CPP-NDF members, Alqueza said the order came from the top. He also said the rebels would face charges again if they resume illegal activities. He added that their release may be delayed because their lawyers are out of Metro Manila.

Arrested and set for release are Joanna Carino and Father Cirilo Ortega, senior NDF officials; and cadets Luisita Riviera, Anita Uli, Isabelita Guillermo, Alfredo Rimando, Benedick Sulan, Harriett Tauli, Kathleen Okubo, Lydia Dag-ay, Ferdie Agnas, Lita Ngislawan, and Mario Ngislawan.

Thailand

Crackdown on Lao Rebels' Activities Announced

BK2907031592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Jul 92 p A4

[Text]) Thailand will prosecute the seven hill tribe Laotians who were arrested, early this month on suspicion of being members of the anti-Pathet Lao resistance movement.

Those found to be naturalized American citizens holding US passports will be declared persona non grata in the kingdom once the legal process against them is over.

At the same time, Thailand has decided to pursue a policy of "severe suppression" of the anti-communist armed resistance, which has been conducting subversive activities against Vientiane from their mountainous hideouts on the Thai-Laotian border.

The decisions were reached during meeting called last week by the National Security Council to address the urgent issue after Thai police arrested seven Hmong tribesmen on July 12 in three simultaneous raids in Bangkok and Loei province, according to government and military sources.

The arrest of the anti-Pathet Lao suspects is the first of its kind and is aimed at cleaning up suspicions that the Laotian govemment had harboured about Thailand. Vientiane has often accused Thailand of supporting and providing arms, training and sanctuary to the group.

Three of the four Hmong arrested in Bangkok were found to be naturalized American citizens holding US passport. They were found to possess two or three walkie-talkies, some anti-government leaflets in both English and Lao and number of field backpacks.

The police raid in Chiang Khan district of Loei discovered three Hmong suspects in possession of one walkie talkie. Two were later identified as refugees from Baan Vinai Camp in Loei's Pak Chom district, and the other was holding a US travel document issued by the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Hmong refugees were charged with violating an official order to stay within the camp's perimeters, fined and sent back to the camp, and the other suspect is awaiting Thai legal action.

In a related move, Thai officers are closely monitoring 18 other Laotian Hmong in the northeastern province of Nakhon Phanom who are suspected of being members of the same resistance group, said the sources.

Some of them are said to be naturalized foreign citizens with foreign passports, and are found to have some connections with the resistance movement, according to the sources.

The sources said the meeting on Jul 20 has set a principle that those arrested on suspicion of being members of the anti-Pathet Lao group, will have to face the Thai legal process, just like the seven who were arrested on July 12.

After prosecution, those holding foreign or US passports would be declared persona non grata, said the source, who added that there remained divergent views on whether to deport them back to Laos or their third countries of resettlement.

"While some (officials) support the idea of sending them back to Laos, others said they should be deported to the United States or their resettlement nations," said one of the sources.

In an interview on Monday, Laotian ambassador to Thailand Bounkeut Sangsomsak said Vientiane wants Thailand to repatriate the alleged Laotian Hmong for legal prosecution. But the two countries, he said, have no extradition agreement on prisoners.

Vientiane will not raise the question of repatriation, fearing it may hamper the bilateral efforts and cooperation on the suppression of the anti-Pathet Lao movement, and will leave it up to the Thai Government to decide the issue, he said.

The envoy praised the Thai police action and said about three years ago the two countries had agreed on a policy to cooperate in suppressing the resistance group. The arrest of the alleged seven Hmong hilltribesmen was the first "concrete and important step" of the policy in the bilateral relations.

He said the Laotian government through its embassy here will wait for the official results of the Thai investigation of the seven Hmong suspects.

Laos, he said, wanted to resolve the problem of the resistance and the govemment had officially declared an amnesty for all its members, except for 31 leaders blacklisted as early as 1980.

"The then President Prince Souphanouvong in his 1980 New Year message to the people official announced an amnesty to all members," said Boukeut.

Laos, he added, had reiterated the amnesty policy in an official statement of the tripartite refugee meeting in Luang Prabang last year with Thailand and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The envoy said the Laotian government has no policy to threaten, arrest or take action against the Laotian returnees. All refugees are welcome to return home with their safety guaranteed, he added.

Multilateral Resolution on Spratlys Urged

BK2607015792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Jul 92 p A9

[Editorial: "Multilateral Approach the Best for Spratlys Dispute"]

[Text] The Association of Southeast Asian Nations passed a resolution at the end of the 25th Asean Ministers Meeting on Wednesday urging China, Vietnam, Taiwan and three of its members—Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei—to peacefully settle their claims to the Spratly Islands.

The resolution also urged the six, who claim all or part of the islands, to abide by a commitment they made last month in Jakarta to look into developing the Spratlys and temporarily shelve their territorial claims.

The Spratlys are the biggest of the four archipelagos in the South China Sea and comprise 33 islands and 400 islets and atolls. Of these, 25 rise above the sea, and seven have an area exceeding 0.1 square kilometres, the biggest being Taiping Island. They are located in the center of the Southeast Asian region, facing the Indochina peninsula in the west, the Philippines in the east, and Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and Indonesia in the south. The sea area contained by these islands covers 800,000 square kilometers, or 38 per cent of the South China Sea.

All the claimants except Brunei have troops stationed on the Spratlys, and that has raised fears the dispute over the islands could lead to the region's next flashpoint, as there is now a power vacuum caused by the withdrawal of the United States from their bases in the Philippines.

China has a military presence on six islands, Vietnam has troops on 21 (with an airstrip on one), while Malaysia has occupied one atoll since 1983. Kuala Lumpur has established a military presence on three other islands and was the first to develop part of the group for tourism. Manila lays claim to 53 islands, shoals, and reefs near the Philippines' island province of Palawan and has soldiers stationed on eight islands, one with an airstrip. Taiwan maintains a military base, including a radar station and support facilities, for visiting Taiwanese fishing boats on Taiping Island in the middle of the group.

Regional tension rose sharply this February when China passed a law that listed the Spratlys as sovereign Chinese territory and reserved the right to expel intruders, going back on an earlier pledge made at an informal meeting in Indonesia last year to deal with the territorial dispute through negotiation. The recently enacted Chinese legislation defines surrounding seas as "inland waters" which reinforces Beijing's claim that Chinese territory extends over the whole South China Sea, encompassing shoals as close as 35 kilometres from the east Malaysian state of Sarawak.

Following the passing of this maritime law, Beijing announced in May a plan to explore for oil (in cooperation with the US-based Crestone Corporation) in an area of the South China Sea claimed by Vietnam. The area is southeast of Ho Chi Minh City, roughly one-third of the way between Vietnam and the eastern coast of Malaysia, but 1,500 km from China.

While an international conference on the contested archipelago was nearing an end in the Indonesian city of Yogyakarta early this month, Chinese naval commandos planted a claim marker on a shoal in the South China Sea about 650 km east of the Vietnamese coast and 1,200 km south of China's Hainan Island. The shoal is part of the Spratly group.

Though it is quite far-fetched to asume that both China and Vietnam will go to war again as they did in 1988, when the Chinese navy sank three Vietnamese naval suply vessels and killed 72 Vietnamese sailors, the situation in the Spratlys now is one of deep concern to Asean and Japan. An assuring reality is that Vietnam is in no position to initiate any military action because it is too preoccupied with Asean in its zeal to embrace a free market economy in anticipation of the not-too-soon lifting of the US trade embargo against it.

Japan's main concern is the security of the South China Sea lanes, through which Japan's oil passes, and Tokyo is worried that the country's petroleum supply could be disrupted if any conflict ensures from the Spratlys' dispute. In a survey conducted in the 1980s, it was ascertained that on the average there were 270 ships passing through the Spratlys' sea waters daily, the great majority of which are US and Japanese cargo ships carrying oil and strategic materials.

A very alarming prospect, if the Spratlys' issue is not resolved amicably, is the build-up of weapons in the region. Malaysia has reasserted its commitment to strengthening its sea defence because of "conflicting claims" by several countries over the chain of islands.

The Malaysian navy has been beefed up with the purchase of two British-made corvettes at a cost of M$1 billion (US$388 million), expected to be delivered in 40 months. The vessels will be among the most formidable

in the Asean region as they are expected to be equipped with British Aerospace Vertical Launch Seawolf and Aerospatiale MM40 Exocet anti-ship missiles, German MTU engines, and GEC radars, command and control systems. It was also reported early this month that the Malaysian air force is close to buying as many as 30 MiG-29 fighter aircraft from Russia to be stationed in East Malaysia where they can be deployed to the Spratlys at very short notice.

Singapore, though not one of the claimants to any islands in the chain, said recently that it was improving its defence capability by purchasing 11 F-16 fighter jets, in anticipation of tensions intensifying if oil or gas is discovered there.

It is indeed laudable that Asean at the Ministers Meeting in Manila has decided to take up the Spratlys issue, and recognized the importance of including China and Vietnam in any consultations over the chain of islands. This is an indication that all Asean states—claimants and nonclaimants alike—have taken an interest in the dispute because it involves the whole region, and are helping to find a solution.

While the final answer is still nowhere in sight, it will do all the parties a lot of good if the islands are first demilitarized so as to create a conducive atmosphere in the search for a peaceful settlement. We strongly support a multilateral approach in finding an acceptable solution to the Spratlys' dispute, and the commitment made by all parties in Yogyakarta early this month to discuss the issue informally as a way of working out their differences, should be closely adhered to. Cooperative efforts could be undertaken too, in researching and assessing the resources in the Spratlys, but that cooperation in exploiting them should come at a later stage.

Prime Minister Meets SRV's Vo Van Kiet

BK2907041192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jul 92 p 1

[Text] Phatthaya—Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and his Vietnamese counterpart Vo Van Kiet yesterday agreed that the two countries will release each other's imprisoned fishermen.

After a two-hour meeting with Mr Kiet at the Royal Cliff Hotel, Mr Anan told a press conference that Thai and Vietnamese prisoners imprisoned for illegal fishing and piracy will be released unconditionally, possibly before his administration expires.

All 800 Thai fishermen held in Vietnam will be released as soon as possible. Who will be released first will depend on the severity of the sentence, but it is possible that all Thai fishermen will be home before September 13.

In return Thailand will release 30 Vietnamese naval men, held on charges of piracy in Chon Buri and Songkhla.

Mr Anan warned that the agreement will not end the fishing dispute between the two countries, which will need cooperation from both sides to prevent from recurring. The problem is that there is no fish in the Gulf of Thailand and operators of Thai boats are arrested when they fish in Vietnamese waters.

The two prime ministers discussed fishing cooperation and both the Thai Government and the private sector is to propose joint fishery projects with Vietnam based on mutual benefits.

The Foreign Ministry will consult fishery officials and other relevant agencies for possible proposals to Vietnam. A new cooperation draft will be drawn up to build a new structure of cooperation, Mr Anan said.

Mr Anan and Mr Kiet also discussed Thailand's 150 million baht soft loan to Vietnam, approved in March, for building infrastructure and manufacturing machinery and consumer goods. The condition is that the loan be used only to buy Thai goods.

The loan carries an interest rate of 3 percent, a repayment period of 10 years and an interest-free grace period of five years.

Vietnam wants a lower interest rate and a longer repayment period. Asked if he will agree to the Vietnamese request Mr Anan would only say that Thailand has already made a proposal to Vietnam, which has to decide whether or not to accept the loan.

Mr Anan said that Mr Kiet had expressed a wish to see a peaceful Southeast Asia and real cooperation with Thailand in all fields. The Prime Minister said Thailand wanted to support Vietnam's rapprochement with China and the United States, which will yield benefits to the region and contribute to improved security in ASEAN.

"We talked with open hearts and were able to establish good personal relations. The atmosphere was very conciliatory. There was no exchange of accusations as in the past," Mr Anan said.

3 KR-Controlled Refugee Camps To Be Closed

BK2907032592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Jul 92 p A4

[Text] Thailand will close down three Khmer Rouge [KR]-controlled refugee camps next month and expects another 100,000 Cambodians to be repatriated by August.

Lt Gen Sanan Kachonklam, chief of the Cambodian repatriation coordination office, said a total of 308,501 Cambodians remained as of yesterday in the seven border refugee camps of Site B, O-trao, Site 2, Khao-I-Dang, Site 8, Site K, and Sok Sann.

He said his office and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees are interviewing the remaining residents of Khmer Rouge-controlled camps of O-trao, Site K and

Sok Sann on their preference for resettlement locations in Cambodia, as the government plans to close down the three camps next month or by September at the latest.

Sanan said a total of 24,689 refugees were repatriated between March 30 and July 28 to six reception camps in Cambodia. He said another 70,000 will be repatriated in August by train, while another 30,000 will be air-lifted by the Royal Thai Air Forces' C-130 planes.

"At the end of August, we expect to send home another 100,000, with the rest to be repatriated by March 30 next year in time for the scheduled Cambodian general election next May," Sanan said.

56,568 Cambodian Refugees Repatriated Since March

BK2807140992 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Lieutenant General Anuson Kritsanaserani, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, today at 1400 chaired a meeting of the coordination and public relations subcommittee on assistance for the Cambodian immigrants. The meeting was held at the Supreme Command Headquarters.

A report was presented at the meeting indicating that, from 30 March to 20 July 1992, a total of 56,568 Cambodian refugees and displaced persons were sent back to Cambodia. The delay in the repatriation was caused by internal problems inside Cambodia. The subcommittee, therefore, laid down a plan for future repatriation both by sea and air. A survey is being made for repatriation by sea, via the port of Kompong Som, as well as the ports in Thailand. Concerning repatriation by air, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has sought permission to use the Air Force's C130 aircraft to transport refugees to Pochentong Airport in Phnom Penh. Some 30,000 are expected to be returned by air. In this connection, by late December there will be about 100,000 Cambodian refugees left in Thailand. It is believed that all of this number will be repatriated by March next year.

On the road repair carried out by Thai Army engineers in Cambodia, the officer said the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia had indicated that, once the construction of the 45-km stretch of Route No 5 between Sisophon and Battambang is completed. Thai army engineers will be asked to help repair a 105-km portion of Route No. 6 between Sisophon and Siem Reap.

Land Relocation Program Canceled

BK2807160092 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] The cabinet has adopted a decision to launch a program on natural resources conservation management to replace the program of relocation of the poor people from degraded forest reserves. The plan will be implemented starting from next year. The cabinet meeting today, chaired by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun, deliberated several issues of importance, and agreed to launch the new program for management of natural resources conservation. Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Khosit Panpiamrat reported to newsmen that the new program was carefully studied, with a better principle and method for implementation, and that it will be carried out only in areas declared under the natural conservation plan.

[Begin Khosit recording, in progress] The new program will be carried out only in areas declared for natural conservation, and will not cover forest reserves. Second, application of the program will be based on scientific survey regarding its principles in order to distinguish areas which constitute a risk or a threat to ecological environment where people will have to be evicted. Concerning this, suggestions and advice from experts will be sought in order to make justification for the project to be carried out. Third, another main purpose in launching this program isto seek a settlement to the suspicion over the program of relocation of the poor people from degraded forest reserves, the suspicion by the people that the program was meant for taking the land for use of private business of commercial forests. It is clearly written in the new program that there will be no handing over of any plot of land to private businesses for commercial reafforestation. This is something new which did not exist in the previous program. Concerning implementation of the plan, it will be carried out under various stages. First, preparations will have to be made thoroughly before implementation of any project. Second, there will be consultation, coordination, and cooperatioL among officials starting at the local level throughout implementation of a project. Finally, the method of work of the new program will be based on a particular aspect laid down for each area. [end recording]

Vietnam

FRG, U.S. Humanitarian Aid Reported

BK2907075892 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—The northern province of Yen Bai has since 1990 been granted nearly two billion Vietnam dong by the "Bread for the World" a humanitarian organization of Germany, for the building of eight irrigation works. Four of them have been completed, and the rest will be put into operation by the end of this year.

The Volunteer Optometrie Services to Humanity (VOSH) has cooperated with the Ophthalmology Centre of Ho Chi Minh City in giving eye checkup, treatment medicine and glasses free of charge to almost 300 children and adults at precinct 4.

VOSH is a US non-governmental humanitarian organization. The VOSH group working there included 6 doctors and 6 assistants.

Earlier, the group had helped people at precinct 10 in the same way.

Leaders Greet Russian Vice President on Arrival

BK2807150592 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28—A governmental delegation of the Russian Federation led by Vice-President V.A. Makharadze arrived here today at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government.

The delegation was welcomed on its arrival by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Duc Luong, head of the State Commission for Sciences Do Quoc Sam, head of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment (SCCI) Dau Ngoc Xuan, and Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien.

Russian Ambassador to Vietnam Mr. R. Khamidulin was also present.

Albanian President Receives Outgoing Envoy

BK2907075592 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—"Vietnam is forever a friend and a brother of Albania", said Albanian President Sali Berisha while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Chi Thanh on the occasion of the conclusion of term of office in Albania.

The Albanian president also praised Vietnam's successes in economic reformation.

Sihanouk Condolences on Cambodia Massacre Cited

BK2807152392 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28—SNC Chairman Norodom Sihanouk has expressed condolences with the families of eight Vietnamese nationals who had been killed recently in Kompot.

This was stated in his letter dated July 26 in reply to Vietnamese Ambassador to Phnom Penh Tran Huy Chuong's July 24 note on the massacre of eight Vietnamese residents in Kampot Province.

The letter says:

"I greatly grieved for the event. I'd like to extend my deepest condolences to families of the victims. On behalf of the SNC, I'd like to apologize to their families."

He said that he had asked the 11 SNC members to carry out an investigation, and that he had written to Mr. Akashi asking him to conduct a similar investigation to find out those who are responsible for the killing.

Khmer Faction Condemned for Killings

BK2907092392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] In view of the reactionary Khmer faction's 21 July massacre of eight Vietnamese nationals, including women, children, and new-born infants, at a village in the Cambodian province of Kampot, our country's Central Committee for Vietnamese Nationals has issued a statement, pointing out that this was a very brutal crime against Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia and that this barbarous act constitutes a grave violation of the Paris accords on Cambodia and various international conventions on human rights—which Cambodian parties concerned have pledged to repect—and is in defiance of international practice in connection with the right of foreign nationals to earn a normal, law-abiding living in the territories of other countries.

The Central Committee for Vietnamese Nationals vehemently condemns this brutal crime of the reactionary Khmer clique against Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia and calls on the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, the State of Cambodia, and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia to urgently investigate this massacre and duly punish the murderers, while taking effective measures to prevent those acts of terrorism and massacre as well as other maneuvers against Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia and to guarantee the legitimate rights and normal life of Vietnamese nationals, as is the case with foreign residents from other countries.

Ties With Malaysia, Mahathir's Comments Viewed

BK2807141192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 22 Jul 92

[Unattributed article]

[Text] In a press communique released to Malaysian journalists on the occasion of his visit to Vietnam, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir said: The government will not protect those businessmen who conduct fraudulent business transactions in Vietnam in a bid to earn profits overnight. He added: Any businessman who resorts to such a move will be sent back to Vietnam to be tried under Vietnamese law. In his opinion, Vietnam has strong confidence in Malaysia. Therefore, no businessman should attempt to deceive the Vietnamese side out of his desire to earn profits overnight. He expressed the hope that Malaysia's relations with and capital investment in Vietnam will be regarded by investors as part of a long-term, solid plan.

In response to a question raised by a journalist as to whether Malaysian businessmen may dump outdated equipment on Vietnam, where the market-oriented economy is still in its early stage, Mr. Mahathir said this could happen. He warned Malaysian businessmen not to do so because such a move would hurt the feelings of the Vietnamese people. This means that such an action would create a bad image for Malaysia. As a result, it is

of utmost importance to not deceive anyone. Any Malaysian businessman who commits such an act will be sent back to Vietnam to be tried by the laws of Vietnam.

Mr. Mahathir was also confident that though Malaysia is the 11th largest investor of 34 countries investing in Vietnam, it is capable of competing with other countries in doing business there. Moreover, unlike many other foreign governments, Malaysia encourages its businessmen to establish official trade relations with Vietnam. He maintained that the socialist regime in Vietnam will not pose an obstacle to the market-oriented economic activities there. Vietnam accepts the free market system but lacks experience and still does not have clear objectives or management expertise. The Vietnamese side is aware of its drawbacks and is making efforts to overcome them.

Prime Minister Mahathir also does not regard Vietnamese law on land use as an obstacle to Malaysian businessmen. He said: This is quite similar to Malaysian law, which does not grant the right to use land on a permanent basis but allows a maximum rental term of 99 years. As for Vietnam, the rental term may last from seven-30 years, or up to a maximum term of 50 years. Moreover, tenants may not sell the land to anyone else to avoid other consequences.

Prime Minister Mahathir described the success of his five-day visit to Vietnam as being based on the following three major results: First, regarding relations between the two peoples, both sides have unanimously agreed to resolve differences through negotiations. Second, Malaysia has succeeded in introducing its experiences to Vietnam to help the latter with postwar economic recovery. Third, the Malaysian Government has agreed to provide Vietnam with assistance in training and other domains. Meanwhile, the private sector has also successfully introduced its joint business ventures to Vietnamese firms.

Ceremony Held To Receive Australian Aid

BK2807145892 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28—A ceremony to receive 5,000 tonnes of urea fertilizer as aid from the Australian Government was held here yesterday by the Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

This is the first shipment of aid to Vietnam since the Australian Government decided to resume its direct aid to Vietnam.

In the fiscal year 1991-1992, the Australian Government decided to give Vietnam an aid of more than U.S.$6 million. Beside 5,000 tonnes of urea, the Australian Government has made available U.S.$2.5 million to buy anti-malaria medicine, and provide scholarshps to 140 Vietnamese trainees to study in Australia.

Speaking at the ceremony, Australian Ambassador M.J. Potts noted that the cooperation between Vietnam and Australia were satisfactorily developing, and affirmed that the Australian Government would continue its aid to Vietnam in the coming year.

Further on Provincial Election Results

BK2807105992 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Results of Ninth National Assembly elections in Dong Nai, Dong Thap, Ben Tre, An Giang, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Yen Bai, Cao Bang, Ha Giang, and Quang Binh Provinces]

[Text] Following are the deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly from Dong Nai Province:

—Tran Thi Bach Tuyet, elected with 67.92 percent of the total valid votes;
—Dinh Quoc Thai, elected with 62.50 percent of the total valid votes;
—Nguyen Van Tu, elected with 82.06 percent of the total valid votes;
—Nguyen Thanh Tung, elected with 73.37 percent of the total valid votes;
—Nguyen Van Thanh, elected with 63.49 percent of the total valid votes;
—Le Thi Thu Ba, elected with 61.6 percent of the total valid votes;
—Huynh Van Binh, elected with 84.95 percent of the total valid votes; and
—Dieu Bao, elected with 71.75 percent of the total valid votes.

Following are the deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly from Dong Thap Province:

—Le Minh Chau, elected with 76.41 percent of the total valid votes;
—Nguyen Van Hai, elected with 68.37 percent of the total valid votes;
—Le Trung Son, elected with 59.66 percent of the total valid votes.
—Phan Minh Tanh, elected with 72.20 percent of the total valid votes;
—Phan Thi Tien, elected with 66.1 percent of the total valid votes;
—Nguyen Thanh Phong, elected with 75.89 percent of the total valid votes; and
—Nguyen Trung Cang, elected with 65.96 percent of the total valid votes.

Following are the deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly from Ben Tre Province:

—Nguyen Van Dinh, elected with 75.79 percent of the total valid votes;
—Ca Le Thuan, elected with 67.52 percent of the total valid votes;
—Bui Quang Ton, alias Tran Dong Phong, elected with 78.39 percent of the total valid votes;

—Nguyen Thi Tuyet Suong, alias Phuong Trang, elected with 62.7 percent of the total valid votes;
—Tran Van Ngau, elected with 79.91 percent of the total valid votes; and
—Le Thi Thanh Liem, alias Le Tien, elected with 75.72 percent of the total valid votes.

Following are the deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly from An Giang Province:

—Nguyen Ngoc Tran, elected with 86.40 percent of the total valid votes;
—Le Phu Hoi, elected with 80.94 percent of the total valid votes;
—Vo Hong Dung, elected with 66.90 percent of the total valid votes;
—Nguyen Minh Hong, alias Nguyen Minh Dau, elected with 83.82 percent of the total valid votes;
—Dinh Cong Doa, alias Ba Doan, elected with 83.81 percent of the total valid votes;
—Le Minh Tung, elected with 74.96 percent of the total valid votes;
—Nguyen Van Hon, elected with 95.16 percent of the total valid votes; and
—Nguyen Thi Lien, elected with 64.57 percent of the total valid votes.

Following are the deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly from Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province:

—Do Quoc Hung, elected with 80.57 percent of the total valid votes;
—Bui Thien Ngo, elected with 79.9 percent of the total valid votes;
—Pham Van Hy, elected with 87.72 percent of the total valid votes; and
—Pham Thi Son, elected with 78.39 percent of the total valid votes.

Following are the deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly from Yen Bai Province:

—Nguyen Dinh Loc, elected with 95.78 percent of the total valid votes;
—Trieu Thi Nhay, elected with 84.70 percent of the total valid votes;
—Hoang Cong Dung, elected with 90.20 percent of the total valid votes; and
—Lam Phuc Co, elected with 81.30 percent of the total valid votes.

Following are the deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly from Cao Bang Province:

—Dam Van Nguy, elected with 96.71 percent of the total valid votes;
—Duong Van Sang, elected with 67.98 percent of the total valid votes;
—Nong Hong Thai, elected with 94.80 percent of the total valid votes;
—Nguyen Truc Luyen, elected with 91.7 percent of the total valid votes; and
—Nguyen Thi An, elected with 71.46 percent of the total valid votes.

Following are the deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly from Ha Giang Province:

—Trinh Tran, elected with 90.90 percent of the total valid votes;
—Duong Minh Chuong, elected with 80.17 percent of the total valid votes;
—Hoang Thua, elected with 95.71 percent of the total valid votes; and
—Trieu Thi Nai, elected with 82.24 percent of the total valid votes.

Following are the deputies elected to the Ninth National Assembly from Quang Binh Province:

—Tran Hoa, elected with 91.82 percent of the total valid votes;
—Phan Lam Phuong, elected with 80.41 percent of the total valid votes;
—Ly Tai Luan, elected with 86.85 percent of the total valid votes;
—Nguyen Thi Thu Hoai, elected with 83.36 percent of the total valid votes.

Results From Thanh Hoa, Others

BK2807123992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Results of Ninth National Assembly elections in Thanh Hoa, Lao Cai, Son La, Lai Chau, Tra Vinh, Dac Lac, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Quang Tri, and Khanh Hoa Provinces]

[Text] In Thanh Hoa Province, with six electoral units, 16 deputies were elected. They are:

1. Nguyen Thanh Chuong, elected with 94.20 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Luong Ngoc Toan, elected with 91.80 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Lu Van Xiet, elected with 61.62 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Hoang Ngoc Nhat, elected with 95.66 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Ha Thi Lien, elected with 94.36 percent of the total valid votes.
6. Ha Dinh Xo, elected with 56.77 percent of the total valid votes;
7. Trinh Xuan Mao, elected with 97.38 percent of the total valid votes;
8. Le Kha Phieu, elected with 96.66 percent of the total valid votes;
9. Hoang Thi Anh Nguyet, elected with 94.43 percent of the total valid votes;
10. Nguyen Thai Ba, elected with 93.49 percent of the total valid votes;
11. Le Viet Duoc, elected with 87.56 percent of the total valid votes;

12. Dang Nhat Minh, elected with 93.31 percent of the total valid votes;
13. Pham Ngoc Quang, elected with 90.31 percent of the total valid votes;
14. Nguyen Thi Bach Yen, elected with 76.30 percent of the total valid votes;
15. Le Van Tu, elected with 90.10 percent of the total valid votes; and
16. Le Van Tam, elected with 86.57 percent of the total valid votes.

In Lao Cai Province, with two electoral units, four deputies were elected. They are:

1. Trang A Pao, elected with 93.46 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Do Quoc Thang, elected with 91.61 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Cu Hoa Van, elected with 97.13 percent of the total valid votes; and
4. Vuong Thi Nghi, elected with 93.69 percent of the total valid votes.

In Son La Province, with two electoral units, four deputies were elected. They are:

1. Do Van An, elected with 97.30 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Lo Thi Luyen, elected with 59.88 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Trang A Lu, elected with 91.05 percent of the total valid votes; and
4. Ca Kha Sam, elected with 84.98 percent of the total valid votes;

In Lai Chau Province, with two electoral units, four deputies were elected. They include:

1. Le Van Truyen, elected with 95.80 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Ly Ly Pha, elected with 91.08 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Lo Van Inh, elected with 95.85 percent of the total valid votes; and
4. Mua Thi My, elected with 84.10 percent of the total valid votes.

In Tra Vinh Province, with two electoral units, six deputies were elected. They are:

1. Bui Quang Huy, elected with 86.10 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Tran Thanh Hong, elected with 77.77 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Le Thi Tot alias Le Thi Hanh, elected with 72.54 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Lam Phu, elected with 83.24 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Tran Hoang Kim, elected with 81.41 percent of the total valid votes; and
6. Bui Cong Ninh, elected with 76.24 percent of the total valid votes.

In Dac Lac Province, with two electoral units, six deputies were elected. They are:

1. YNgong Nie Kdam, elected with 77.65 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Le Ngoc Sanh, elected with 64.29 percent of the total valid votes;
3. K'Tan, elected with 63.56 percent of the total valid votes;
4. A-Ma-Pui, elected with 91.42 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Vo An Bang, elected with 65.98 percent of the total valid votes; and
6. H'Win Nie Kdam, elected with 83.38 percent of the total valid votes.

In Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, with four electoral units, 11 deputies were elected. They are:

1. Ngo Van Dung, elected with 61.95 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Le Xuan Trinh, elected with 58.46 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Nguyen Thi Binh, elected with 93.58 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Nguyen Van Tri, elected with 69.18 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Ha Thi Thu Suong, elected with 53.36 percent of the total valid votes;
6. Le Quoc Khanh, elected with 88.80 percent of the total valid votes;
7. Huynh Nghia, elected with 85.39 percent of the total valid votes;
8. Hoang Minh Thang, elected with 82.82 percent of the total valid votes;
9. Nguyen Ba Thanh, elected with 70.63 percent of the total valid votes;
10. Nguyen Don, elected with 68.59 percent of the total valid votes; and
11. Nguyen Dang Lam, elected with 62.70 percent of the total valid votes.

In Quang Tri Province, with two electoral units, four deputies were elected. They are:

1. Nguyen Duc Hoan, elected with 90.35 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Truong Thi Khue, elected with 68.06 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Doan Khue, elected with 94.29 percent of the total valid votes; and
4. Ho Go, elected with 67.03 percent of the total valid votes.

In Khanh Hoa Province, with two electoral units, three deputies were elected. They are:

1. Nguyen Thiet Hung, elected with 75.28 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Tran Minh Duan, elected with 63.29 percent of the total valid votes; and
3. Nguyen Thi No, elected with 59.24 percent of the total valid votes.

Central Electoral Council Issues Communique

BK2807131692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jul 92

["Communique of the Central Electoral Council"]

[Text] Based on reports submitted by the electoral committees in Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa Provinces on the results of the Ninth National Assembly elections held on 19 July 1992, and pursuant to Article 54 of the law on election of National Assembly deputies, the Central Electoral Council hereby decides to organize by-elections to elect additional deputies for the following electoral units:

1. The second electoral unit in Hoa Binh Province which comprises Mai Chau, Tan Lac, Lac Son, Yen Thuy, and Lac Thuy Districts; and

2. The sixth electoral unit in Thanh Hoa Province which comprises the districts of Dong Son and Hoang Hoa, and the district capitals of Thanh Hoa and Sam Son.

Each of the above-mentioned electoral units will elect one more National Assembly deputy to reach a total of three deputies as already allocated, thus ensuring that there will be 395 deputies to the Ninth National Assembly.

The by-election date has been set for Sunday, 9 August 1992.

Doan Khue Visits Military Hospital, War Invalids

BK2807141392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the war invalid and war dead day, Comrade General Doan Khue, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, recently visited the 175th military hospital and the Phuoc An resistance base in Long Thanh District of Dong Nai Province. He also met, chatted with, and offered gifts to families of fallen combatants and war invalids in Dong Nai Province and Ho Chi Minh City.

At the 175th military hospital, General Doan Khue solicitously inquired about the health of disabled and ailing soldiers, especially those in critical condition. After being briefed by the 175th hospital command on the plans to repair and upgrade the hospital, the general urged its cadres, personnel, and combatants to further demonstrate their dynamism and autonomy by combining modern methods of treatment with realistic methods of treatment at the grass-roots level. He also pointed out the need for them to conduct extensive research on and apply science and technology, and combine tradionnal medicine with modern medicine in examining and treating disabled and ailing soldiers.

While in Phuoc An village—a heroic village in the two wars against the French and the Americans—General Doan Khue was briefed by village party committee and people's committees on the implementation of rear-Army policies at the grass-roots level, as well as on the care given to families of fallen combatants and war invalids and families having rendered services to the revolution.

Chatting amiably with members of the local party committee and administration, the general urged them to regularly educate cadres and the people to illustrate the present heroic tradition of our people in national construction and defense, as well as to infuse in the younger generation the tradition of not forgetting the tree planters when eating the fruits.

General Doan Khue visited Mrs. Ho Thi Canh, an 80-year old mother of a fallen combatant, at her house, which was built by the local administration as a token of gratitude to her great sacrifice.

On the same day, General Doan Khue attended and addressed the conference of representatives of typical families of war invalids and fallen combatants and cordially chatted with the delegates. At the welfare home for helpless parents of fallen combatants in Thu Duc District, the general acknowledged the thoughtful care given to these elderly people by cadres and personnel of the home, as well as by various sectors and echelons concerned in Ho Chi Minh City.

On this occasion, General Doan Khue also visited and presented gifts to families having rendered services to the revolution and families of fallen combatants and war invalids in Ho Chi Minh City.

Conference Discusses Party Budget, Financial Work

BK2607152392 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jul 92 pp 1, 4

[Report by P.V.]

[Text] From 6-8 July in Ho Chi Minh City, the party Central Committee Secretariat organized a national conference to discuss party financial work as well as production and business operations designed to build and consolidate the party budget. Attending the conference were a number of comrade secretaries of provincial party committees, most of the comrade deputy secretaries of provincial party committees, members of party committee standing bodies in 53 provinces and cities, leading officials of party financial management committees at the central and provincial levels, and representatives of a number of ministries and sectors concerned. Comrade Nguyen Ha Phan, secretary of the party Central Committee, directed the conference.

Comrade Le Duc Thinh, head of the central financial management committee, reported on the financial situation, tasks, and production and business operations designed to build and consolidate the party budget. The conference unanimously concurred with the sixth party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No. 12 issued

in July 1987; the Council of Ministers chairman's Decision No. 247 on a number of regulations governing the operations of economic establishments directly in charge of building and developing the party budget; and the Council of Ministers chairman's Decision No. 248 defining the right to own and manage party assets.

Delegates from 20 provinces presented reports touching on party committee echelons' efforts to gradually achieve financial self-sufficiency and budgetary independence, difficulties in mechanisms and policies, as well as conditions and requirements cadres must meet in order to satisfactorily impelement this important task. The conference unanimously concurred with the party Central Committee's policy on party financial work, regarding it as part of the party-building task.

The conference listened with great enthusiasm as Comrade Phan Van Khai, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers standing body, and Comrade Nguyen Ha Phan informed everyone of the party Central Committee Third Plenum's evaluation of the socioeconomic situation in the first half of the year, the key tasks for the latter half of 1992, and major orientations for 1993. The two comrades also reminded the conference of the need to thoroughly grasp the major policies defined under the Council of Ministers chairman's Decision Nos. 247 and 248.

Regarding the transfer of ownership rights to the party, party committees at all levels must make adequate inventories and correctly assess the value of assets to protect and increase capital, as well as to make sure that owners of national assets are fully aware of their rights and duties.

Regarding the production and business operations of establishments directly in charge of building and consolidating the party budget, it is necessary to apply diversified forms like limited liability corporations, shareholding corporations, joint ventures, and so forth, bearing in mind that it is the state's policy to treat party-operated production and business organizations on an equal footing with state-run production and business installations. This means that along with the right of autonomy in production and business operations, party-operated production and business organizations must scrupulously observe the law. It is important for party-operated business organizations to operate efficiently and set good examples for other business establishments to follow.

The comrade leading officials answered questions concerning the party budget and the financial relations between the party and state at both the central and local levels.

Papua New Guinea

Rebels Call For Cease-Fire To Resume Talks

BK2907075692 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] The Bougainville secessionists have called for an immediate cease-fire so they can resume talks with the Papua New Guinea [PNG] Government on the future of the island. A spokesman for the Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA] in Solomon Islands, Martin Miriori, said the BRA was encouraged by the attitude shown to the Bougainville issue by PNG's new Prime Minister Paias Wingti.

Following his election two weeks ago, Mr. Wingti promised to resolve the crisis and has appointed North Bougainville Member of Parliament, Michael Ogio, as minister in charge of the Bougainville issue. Mr. Miriori said he will ask both Mr. Ogio and Defense Minister Paul Tohian for an immediate cease-fire to clear the way for a new round of peace talks.

Under the cease-fire proposal, PNG Security Forces would withdraw to their main bases at Wakunai, Kangu, and Torokina, and the BRA would move back to its strongholds in Central Bougainville.

A similar call for a cease-fire was made yesterday by the Solomons Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni at a joint news conference with Paias Wingti after the two leaders met in Honiara.

Meanwhile, Mr. Tohian said he will review the terms and conditions of service for PNG soldiers and ensure proper compensation to the families of troops killed in Bougainville. In his first statement since taking office in the new Wingti government, Mr. Tohian admitted that morale and discipline in the defense force were low because of poor employment conditions.

Rebels: Australian Helicopters Used as Gunships

BK2707064492 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Rebels on the Papua New Guinea [PNG] island of Bougainville have again claimed that Australian-supplied helicopters are being used as gunships by PNG Defense Force. Brian Abbott reports on the latest claim by the Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA].

[Begin Abbott recording] This latest allegation of the use of the Australian-supplied Iroquois as gunships was made in a broadcast by Radio Free Bougainville. It claimed that the helicopters piloted by civilian Australian and New Zealand pilots struck Manetai village. The gunfire from the helicopters forced the villagers to flee before PNG ground troops advanced and occupied Manetai in central Bougainville. PNG authorities have repeatedly denied that the Iroquois are being used in an attacking role in the secessionist dispute despite claims to the contrary by the BRA. [end recording]

Meanwhile, PNG's new prime minister Paias Wingti has said he will be seeking help to end the Bougainville rebellion when he holds talks later this week with his Solomon Islands counterpart Solomon Mamaloni. Mr. Wingti said that although Bougainville is an internal matter for PNG to solve, Mr. Mamaloni no doubt holds views worth considering. He says the previous PNG was too disorganized and arrogant to listen to these views and has pushed Solomon Islands into supporting the BRA.

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